ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,046—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1894.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Place of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
P. ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	28th April.
P.&O. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
P. SIAM	3080	500	H. Weigbell	12th "
P.&O. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Carne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigbell	8th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
P.&O. GANGES	4236	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigbell	6th July.
P.&O. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	20th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck midships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. dealt on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 26th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 28th April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 26th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

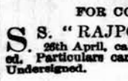
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S. S. "RAMORE HEAD."

S.S. "RAMORE HEAD" will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM on or about 10th May.
Has First-class Accomodation for a few passengers. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

JOHN M. HEYN & Co., Agents,
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

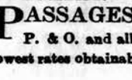
THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

RIGAUD & CHAPOTEAUT'S NEW PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
APIOLINE (Capsules)	Per Bottle	3 0
MORRHUOL CREASOTE	"	3 0
FERRUM SANGUNIS	"	3 0
STRONTIUM SOLUTION (Bromide)	"	2 8
Do. Do. (Loctate)	"	2 8
STRONTIUM SYRUP (Iodide)	"	2 8
PAMBOTANO	"	4 8
SKIN SOAP	Per Tablet	0 12

PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION FROM THE AGENTS:—

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

AGENTS FOR
BASS'S BEER & GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
FOSTER, STONE AND BURKE'S BOTTLING,
ALSO FOR IND. COOPE & Co.'s
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE.
IMPORTERS OF
THE GENUINE PILSENER BEER.
Bearing the Company's Own Mark.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.
Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.
A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs. A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	5 0
Superfine	" 0	Largest "	5 8
Do.	" 4	Large "	4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	4 0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "	4 0
Do.	" 10	Medium "	2 12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5 8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

SPORTING WATCHES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
" Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
" Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ¼ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
" Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
" Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
¼ Hunting Case	115
Hunting "	110
Crystal Face "	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
¼ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face " do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND JEWEL SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

HAVE the honor to announce that they have received the Orders of Government to

SELL BY AUCTION,

On an EARLY DATE, the Valuable Presents at present lying in the

GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.

Also will be included a quantity of Valuable Jewellery belonging to an Estate, which has been sent them for disposal to the Highest Bidders. The attention of Official Receivers, Trustees and Executors who may have Jewels for disposal, is drawn to this Sale, as it affords a splendid opportunity of Realising.

HAMILTON & CO.,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.

[ESTABLISHED 1808.]

MEMS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Rs.	a.
Purify your Blood with	SUMMER SALINE	1	4
Stir up your Liver with	LIVER GRANULES	1	0
Tone up your System with	VITAL INVIGORATOR	3	0
Keep your Digestion straight with	PAPARIDINE	2	0
Keep your Head cool with	HAIR DOUCHE...Re. 1-8 and	2	8
Cure your Prickly Heat with	ROS ALPINUS	1	0

No advance has been made on the original Prices of these excellent Preparations on account of Exchange and duty.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.	Rs.	7 8	per box.
Primo de Revelo	" 25 "		6 0	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ring		11 0	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50 "		9 0	"
Exquisitos	" 50 "		7 0	"
Princes as (small size)	" 50 "		5 0	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100 "		6 0	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100 "		5 0	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100 "		4 8	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100 "		4 0	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TIVOLI THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 23RD APRIL,
THE GREATEST OF MODERN PRODUCTIONS,
"THE GAIETY GIRL."

MR. HALL'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL.—BOCCACCIO.
WEDNESDAY.—RUY BLAS.
THURSDAY.—CHARLEY'S AUNT.
FRIDAY.—IN TOWN.
☞ The Bombay Season Terminates 1st May ☜
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. "LEANDER" has ARRIVED from LONDON via KARRACHI, and is DISCHARGING at No. 4, Victoria Dock. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their Goods without delay. All goods will be surveyed by Captain Macaulay in the Landing Seed. No notice will be taken of Packages removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse nor of claims sent in after Steamer's Departure.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1894.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN CAMERON," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1894. Agents.

AUCTION SALE.
LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT,
At Messrs. VOLKART BROS' Godowns,
Apollo House, Marine Street,
ON 24TH APRIL,
And the Following Days.
For Catalogues, apply to
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

MATHERAN PONIES.

VISITORS REQUIRING Sound and Safe PONIES may apply direct to me. I am the largest Owner on the Hill. Forty of my Ponies may now be Inspected in the New Government Stables, at Matheran.

EBRAHIM K. KHAN,
Horse Dealer, Matheran.
Matheran, 18th April, 1894.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1894, at 5 p.m.

To receive and adopted the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1893.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 29th April, 1894, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS.—To receive and adopted the report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet up to the 31st December 1893.

To re-elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th April to 29th April 1894, both days inclusive.

KESHEO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager, H. M. Co., Ld.
Hinganghat, 19th April, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NAVALBAI (Widow of ODHOWJEE GHELLA), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

VALABHDAS SUNDARJEE MANIARA (Nephew of the said ODHOWJEE GHELLA, Deceased)....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th Day of April, 1894.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.
Petitioner's Attorney.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
(Fresh Case Just Opened Out),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plate, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
(APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS).

A SACRED CONCERT
will be given
ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL, AT 8-30 P.M.,
When the Cantata,
"FOOTPRINTS OF THE SAVIOUR,"
(BY EDMUND ROGERS)
Will be Rendered.
ADMISSION: One Rupee.
Tickets may be obtained at the Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
98, Argyll Road, Bombay.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design.....	Rs. 45, Rs. 55, and 95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches.....	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	25

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street.

6 casks each 56 lbs. ling fish.
4 ,, double gloster cheese.
23 ,, claret.
15 ,, butter in tins.
12 K-O sunlight hanging lamps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome and strong built victoria with grey horse, 14 hands, quiet to drive, and a set of harness.
1 handsome and quiet chestnut horse.
1 brand new safety bicycle, ball-bearing throughout, with lamp, bell, &c., complete.
1 do. do. do. (for ladies).

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, April 23, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of the Landed Property, advertised to take place TO-DAY, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. Ebhram Haji Jackaria, is POSTPONED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Military Square, Meadows Street, opposite Messrs. Neuberg and Co., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Joseph N. Lobo, Lithographer, 1 large and 2 small lithographic presses by Hughes and Kimber, lithographic stones, ink, glass-door cupboard, tables, screens, chairs, &c.
The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 16, Hamilton's compound, Mazagon Road, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, a large size cooking stove by Smith and Wellstad, &c., the property of W. MCADAM, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Machinery, Stores, &c., at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Mill.

Under instructions from Mrs. Bapty, the Executrix of the Estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place,—
One pair of new compound condensing engines, capable of working up to 400 indicated horse-power, fitted with spur fly-wheel for direct driving, by Manning Wardle and Co., Leeds.
2 high pressure engines, complete, cylinders 22 inch diameter, stroke 4½ inch.
Also, shafting 19 by 5, 23 by 4½, 19 by 4½, 14 by 4½, 20 by 3½, 19 by 3½, 19 by 4½, 20 by 2½, 19 by 2½, 20 by 1½, 19 by 1½, 19 by 1½, 15 by 1, and 18 by 1. two Hopkinson's patent valves complete, one pulley 27 in., valves, millstones, millstone lifters, pipes, ball and nuts, &c., &c.
The workmanship throughout of the two engines is of the very best make, the engines being built by first-class English firms.
The above is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Stone Bunder, near Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee's old Bakery,
1 office (Bungalow fashion), made of first-class teakwood, with Mangalore tiles, 35 and 20.
The above to be removed by the end of the month.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate American organ, 10 stops, by Carpenter and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, 1 handsome strong-built landau in excellent condition with a powerful iron-grey waler mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, and a set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Mr. H. DUNK.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Made to Order,
At Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill,
On MONDAY, the 30th instant,
The Property of
J. W. BROWN, Esq.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, above the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. V. REID, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Pubic Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. S. Thacker and Co. consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made complete suits of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made by special Madrasee carpenters under their own supervision, China and Japanese curiosities, and other sundry articles.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE
Of very Valuable Household Furniture,
by Wimbridge and JOHN ROBERTS,
At Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
On MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m.,
The Property of E. B. CARROLL, Esq.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 23, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES. & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BARGES, PADOWS AND JOLLY BOAT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Carnac and Jackeria Bunders, the undermentioned sailing vessels, forming part of the Estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, by order of the Administrators of the said deceased, on TUESDAY, the 1st, and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 2 p.m.—

1	padow, Futtay Allaen, No. 3399, tonnage	27½.
1	do Futtay Sooltan, No. 3485, tonnage	21½.
1	do Rehman Ezud, No. 4331, tonnage	37.
1	do Awaijat, No. 4021, tonnage	21 63-100.
1	do Sorab, No. 3952, tonnage	19½.
1	do Kaikhusroo, No. 3950, tonnage	27½.
1	do Gujanan Prasad, No. 3320, tonnage	19½.
1	do Roostum, No. 3949, tonnage	25½.
1	do Daria Bahadur, No. 4304, tonnage	34½.
1	do Fuzalay Ellaye, No. 3481, tonnage	23½.
1	do Mahaluxmee Prarsad, No. 3402, tonnage	12½.
1	do Zalazer, No. 3931, tonnage	21.
1	do Yeswanty, No. 4331, tonnage	33½.
1	do Alli Murad, No. 4341, tonnage	48½.
1	do Mahi, No. 3703, tonnage	32.
1	do Dhakti Luxumi, No. 4261, tonnage	34½.
1	do Dowlutperad, No. 4118, tonnage	22½.
1	do Mothi Luxmi, No. 425', tonnage	39.
1	do Futtay Salam, No. 4316, tonnage	42½.
1	wooden barge, Jennie, No. 4181, tonnage	47.
1	wooden barge, Kalee Needdee, No. 3435, tonnage	46.
1	jolly boat, Rustom, No. 2661, tonnage	3 38-100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, Solicitors to the Administrators, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 23, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old screw augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts, scrap beiting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chain chisels, cotters, clips, coiled iron keys, old files, fire bars, fish plates, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, manilla ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old brass, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the Balance must be paid and the Goods removed away within one Month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3	cases white drill.	
1	,,	Italian cloth.
3	,,	grey dhoties.
3	,,	,, mulls.
2	,,	white mulls.
1	,,	bleached yarn.
2	,,	2 large office tables.
5	,,	champagne moselle, in quarts.

On account of the underwriters—
N F 7821 & Co. } 1—2 cases brass Tan. ex Clan Frazer.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TINDALL STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, by order of the mortagagee, Abdoola Hoosein, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Meman Hajee Jacob Hajee Mahomed, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Tindall Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 137 square yards, and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3310, and street Nos. 133 and 133 and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west and north by the Tindall Street, and on the south by the property of Abdoola Gubar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, by order of the mortgagee, Abdoola Hoosein, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Meman Hajee Jacob Hajee Mahomed, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mowjee Coorla, in the registration sub-district of Thana, and measuring about 68 feet in length from east to west and 27 feet in breadth from north to south, and bounded on the east by the property of Vithoo Madkur, on the west by the Agia Road on the south by the public passage and house of Bhanjee Chaturshooj, and on the north by a passage and house of Shaik Esmail, and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 23.

For further particulars and condition of sales apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS,

GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of Unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c. &c.,

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 23, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Manockchund Kapoorchund, and on account and at the risk of Chockchund Ratanlal, the following jewellery:—

175	rubies weighing	101½	rutties.
47	,,	33	,, (pink).
18	,,	11	,, (dark colour).
7	bunches of pearls weighing	65	chows.
1	emerald necklace, containing	45	beads, weighing 165 rutties.
21	pearls weighing	48	chows.
1	packet of Siam rubies weighing	116	10, 16 rutties.
11	strings of pearls containing	263	beads weighing 405 chows.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Teak and blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, carved chiffoniers, bookstand, wall brackets, dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstand, tables, teapoys, chandeliers, satsuma, large jars, ruby centre pieces, &c.

1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Boosey and Co.
1 case 2 dozen tennis bats.
1 gentleman's saddle.
1 case gilt moulding.
20 cases each 6 dozen Rowett & Co.'s ½ pints Worcester sauce
20 ,, 3 ,, quarts vinegar.
30 ,, 2 ,, bottles mixed pickles and cabbage.
1 case 6 dozen tins vegetable embrocation.
On account of the concerned ex Drachenfels—
G. B-171.—2 cases hammers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 strong servicable landau.
1 invalid's chair.
1 English-built brougham.
1 English built barouche on "C" springs.
1 French-driven crypte-geared pneumatic safety bicycle with new tyres, in perfect order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., and the following days, at 2 p. m., daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam-engine and other machinery, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Dadysett Hill, Cumballa, near Messrs. Kemp's premises, the entire very valuable gardens consisting of a large and varied collection of rare crotons, roses, ferns, geraniums, violets, chrysanthemums, mowing machine, arches, benches, &c., the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.
Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Daly Sett Hill, Cumballa, near Messrs. Kemp and Co's premises, the very valuable black and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best electro-plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a rich toned mahogony square pianoforte nearly new, rich table ornaments, real China satsuma and kaga flower vases, rich oil-paintings, etc., the property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S.
Catalogues will be ready to-day, and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 light strong-built single-seated brougham with pole and shaft, with a powerful bay Arab horse, and harness.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the following electric light plant:—
1 compound dynamo 104 volts 30 amperes by Silveston, London, with spare armature,
4 small exploding dynamos.
1 large lot of cables, lead cables, &c., of different sizes.
1 lot of electric light switches and lamp holders.
1 lot of arc light carbons of sizes.
13 large incandescent lamps 50 candle power, Edison and Swan's pattern.
The above plant can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, April 23, 1894.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvye, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is LEAVING for ENGLAND, TO-DAY, for a time, and that during his Absence Mr HENRY CONDER will ACT as AGENT of the Company in India, and all Communications should be addressed to him.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Bombay, 21st April, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 144 OF 1892.

ANANDRAO VITHAL VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No —, in Koombharwada, without the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HARIBA TOOKARAM VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No—, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late VITHAL TOOKARAM VARADI, Deceased.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Vithal Tookaram Varadi, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Intestate in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Thirteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 2nd day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

CEYLON FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.
SAMPLES FREE.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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PROVINCIA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th :—Aconcagua (bq), from Mauritius ; and Clan Cameron (s), Glasgow. On the 21st :—Netherby Hall (s), from Penarth ; Laurel Branch (s), Cardiff ; Karsgola (s), Karachi ; Lobelia (s), New York ; Stolzenfels (s), Antwerp ; and Bungaree (s), Sydney. Yesterday :—Centisima (sp), from Newport ; Baria (s), Hamburg ; and Jubeda (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st :—Gisela (s), for China, &c. ; Oriental (s), London ; and Arapahoe (s), Hamburg and London. Yesterday :—Tanjore (s), for Jedda, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Cameron entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Scalzenfels on Saturday ; the steamer Birdswald left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Leander entered the dock on Friday and the barque Coronce on Saturday ; the steamer Manilla left it on Friday.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Mr. James Richard Cattle, the Assistant Dock Master, Prince's Dock, residing on the dock premises, has reported to the police the theft of eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each from an open wardrobe in his bed-room, on Friday.

A FOOLISH WAGER.—On Friday last, Dulab Govind, a tailor, aged eighteen years, residing at Gobar Chawl Street, laid a wager with Tribhovan Khunia that he would drink a certain quantity of kerosine-oil, if the latter paid him one rupee. Tribhovan closed with the foolish offer, and Dulab drank the kerosine-oil. It is not ascertained whether he got his one rupee or not; at any rate, the effect of the oil was such that he had to be taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 :—

March	Killaloe	
Valse	Only once More	May Ostlere.
Overture	Emma Di Resburgo	Meyerbeer.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Valse	The Yeomen of the Guard	P. Bucalossi.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Boggetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The String Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme during dinner :—

March	Festival	Boggetti.
Overture	Du Calif de Bagdad	Boildieu.
Valse	Esmeralda	O Stella.
Dance	Vienese	Maiemberg.
Elf-Land	Pizzicato	F Barnett.
Hiberina Fantasia on Irish Melodies		Atkins.
Music making Gypsies		Kilenberg.
Galop	Fizz	Finney.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Lawrence Paul De Souza, aged sixty years. The deceased, who came from Aden, on the 19th instant, always complained of difficulty of breathing and when coughed strongly, he usually fainted. He was advised by his friends and relatives to go to his native country, and decided to do so. On Saturday afternoon he went out to the bazaar to make some purchases before leaving for his country. As he was passing along the Carnac Bunder Road, he suddenly fell down on the ground and died immediately. The jury returned that death was due to natural causes.

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Sakina, adopted daughter of Mr. Ibraim Amdi. The deceased was five years of age. On Saturday evening she was playing near a dipping well, when she accidentally fell down into the well, which contained water three feet deep. Nobody saw her fall in, but it is supposed she did so while trying to get out some cocoanuts which were floating on the water. The *ayah* first saw Sakina's body floating in the well. She raised an alarm, and Mr. Ibraim went into the well and brought out her body. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MIDLAND PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Midland Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Philips presided. The following resolution which was passed at a general meeting on the 31st March last, was confirmed : "That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provision of the Indian Companies Act of 1882." Mr. G. M. Sathe proposed that Messrs. Gawthorn, Smith, Joshi, and Philips be appointed liquidators at a nominal remuneration of one rupee only. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ruttonsey Liladur, residing at Walkeshwar Road, reported to the police, on Friday, the theft of a pair of gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 405, from the drawer or cupboard of his kitchen which was locked. The theft was said to have been commited on Thursday night. The police, on receiving information, made enquiries but found no trace of the ornaments. The complainant, however, again made a report to the police that he had found the ornaments in another cupboard in the kitchen, and that he suspected his servant of having removed them with a view to make away with them as soon as the opportunity occurred. The servant was arrested by the police, and confessed he was the culprit.

THE DADAR GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE SCHOOLS.—The second annual distribution of prizes to the students of the four schools managed by the committee of the above Institute, took place yesterday evening at Dadur Surgeon-Major Kirtikar presiding. The secretary read the Annual report, from which it appeared that the schools have been established two years ago. There was a decrease of students in the Vernacular School, as a charitable school was opened by Mr. Dharamsey between the Dadur Stations of G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. There was an increase of students amongst other schools, which were examined by Mr. J. Oliver, who expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the students. There was a decided increase in the income but the expenditure exceeded the receipts. Special attention was paid to the drawing class, while moral and physical education was not neglected. The schools received aid from Government as well as the Municipality. The chairman, having distributed the prizes briefly, addressed the assembly. He regretted that the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade was unable to preside that evening, owing to slight indisposition. He was glad that the schools were doing such good work, and hoped they would continue to do so in future. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

GOA NEWS.—The Port Officer's Department at Sinquerim having been abolished, the employes have been transferred to the Port Office at Marmagoa.—Canon N. A. Fialho has been confirmed in the post of Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Goa.—Mr. F. T. de Misquita, the District Judge of Damaun, has been transferred to Bicholim, at his own request.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ending 1st March amounted to Rs. 11,190.—The elections of the deputies for Portuguese India has been fixed for May 27 by the Governor's Council.—The carrying out of the new Judicial reform has been postponed until June 1st. The radical changes effected by the reform are such as to require some delay in their execution.—The names of candidates for the next general election have not yet been published. Before the election was postponed, Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa and Mr. Christovao Ayres were spoken of as candidates of the Regenerador party for Bardez and Ilhas. Mr. Chrystovao Pinto will probably stand for Salsette unless a Government candidate is put forth. The political parties are busy canvassing. No opposition is expected at Bardez and Ilhas ; but should there be any, it will be too weak to successfully oppose the Regenerador party, which, backed by Government, will be able to carry the day.—The railway traffic, decreased by recent legislation in British India, now shows some improvement and more trains are being run. As the rainy season is approaching, it will be wise on the part of the railway authorities to provide more adequate accommodation for the stowage of goods awaiting exportation.

THE GUJERAT GAYAN SAMAJ.—A special gathering of the Gujerat Gayan Samaj took place at the bungalow of Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on Thursday night, to bid a kindly farewell to Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, I.C.S., president of the Samaj, who is going on six months' leave in May next. Amongst those present were Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel M. L. Bartholomeusz, the Misses Johannis, Professor M. M. Cowser, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and the Misses Gillespie, Mrs. East, Mrs. Bray, Mr. Jahangeerji Pestonji, Rao Bahadurs Lalubankar and Wagle, Messrs. K. N. Wadia, Byramji Framji Vakil, M. P. Modi, Muzmdar, Mr. Ramanbhai Mahiputram, Mr. Sarabhai Maganbhai Mr. Sambhuprasad Bechardass, Assistant Surgeons Khambata Nanavati and Kalyanwalla, and many others. The Samaj has a larger number of members on the roll now than at any previous period of its existence, and its future under the able management of the secretary, Mr. D. R. Jayakar, looks bright indeed. The success of the Samaj however, is due in a great measure to the anxious desire which Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell always evince to co-operate with the people in all that may tend to improve their condition and to add to their knowledge. Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell have been in the position of kind and loving parents to the people of Ahmedabad, by whom they are most tenderly and reciprocally beloved. Mr. K. M. Wadia, on behalf of the members of the Samaj made a brief speech, expressing the sorrow they felt at Mr. McCorkell's approaching departure and expressed a hope that Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell will soon return to Ahmedabad, and that they may for many years be blessed with health and prosperity. The guests left at a late hour much pleased with the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Jayakar.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO H. H. THE MAHARANI JUMNABAISAHEB GAEKWAR, C.I.—A correspondent writes :—On Thursday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Bhaskarao B. Pitale, gave a dinner party and a variety entertainment in honour of her Highness the Maharani Jumnabaisaheb Gaekwar, C.I. Many European and Native ladies of position had been invited to meet her Highness at an evening party, and the invitations were well responded to. The Maharani-saheb, accompanied by her brother, Shreemant Tatiasaheb Mane and lady Godrabai, his wife, Mankarees Annasaheb and Nanasaheb Mohitay, and Shaikshaeb, and followers, arrived in state with silver mounted palanquin, stalwart bodyguard and other royal equipages, at 4 p. m., at the family residence of Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrashnajee Pitale, Pallow Chira Bazar Road. Ladies Bhaskarao, Damotherao, Vamonrao, and Balcrashnarao received the Gaekwar's mother and party, and led them to the decorated and illuminated reception hall. A Portuguese band and the native chowghuda announced that the principal guests had arrived. After introduction, which were made by Mrs. Goolabbai B. Vagal and Putlabai N. Gidh, her Highness and party adjourned to another hall where a sumptuous dinner was served in gold and silver plates. The recently-married brides Siwabai, Honsabai, and Tarabai sang songs to the strains of the harmonium, and an accomplished lady student of the Alexandra English Institution sang in a contralto voice English and vernacular songs to the accompaniment of the piano. Her Highness entered into conversation with Mrs. B. M. Dimmock, Miss Green, Mrs. Bhalchundra, Vishnupunt, Mrs. Casebai Maderov Bapoojee, Mrs. Rowbottom, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Cumlabai, and many others. The host and hostess Mr. and Mrs. B. Pitale presented at 7 p.m. to her Highness and party, a number of costly gold embroidered sarees, dooshalas, and turbans, &c., and afterwards huge garlands, bouquets, attar, and pan-supari, &c. Other guests were similarly treated with flowers and pan-supari. The Maharani and Gaekwaree party left at about 8 p.m., according warm thanks to their hosts. The other guests soon followed, after having spent an enjoyable evening.

DEPARTURE OF HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JAMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR, C.I.—A valued correspondent writes:—Her Highness Maharani Jumnabai Saheb Gaekwar, C. I., who came to Bombay, for the benefit of her health four weeks ago, with nearly two hundred followers, left for Khandalla from the Victoria Terminus, by the 2 p.m. passenger train, on Friday last. During Her Highness's stay here she was under the skilful treatment of an eminent Bombay physician, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, who allowed Rajamanya Rajeshree Sakharampunt Damotherjee Datay Dixit, a native doctor or Khedkar Vaidya well-known in Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere, to prescribe native medicines under his close supervision. The Maharani had intermittent fever, which did not leave her for forty-two days. Her recovery is a vivid instance of the success of the Hindu medical science and of the existence of well-versed native practitioners, even at the close of the nineteenth century. Dr. Bhalchandra in his extensive practice often resorts (and successfully too) to native medicines. On the afternoon of the Ramnavmee day —a Hindu holiday which commemorates the day on which Shree Ram was born (and this year it fell on Saturday, the 14th instant).—H. H. the Maharanee, in company with Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrashnajee Pitale, the Baroda State Vakeel, her brother, Shreemant Tata Saheb Mane, and his lady Godrabai, Mankarees Nanasaheb Mohitay and Apasaheb Bhosle, with followers, paid visits in state to the temples known as Atmaram Bavas' and Hari Bhawu's, Thacoordwar. After offering gold coins to the gods and goddesses her Highness was presented by Vedmurti Haridas Goornath Bapu Bava Thacoordass and Hari Bava with cocoanuts, flowers, pan-supari and clothes, when Ved Shastri Sampanna Raojee Bava pronounced benediction. The next morning these bavas were called, at her Highness's temporary residence and presented with pairs of richly embroidered shawls, &c. To commemorate the Maharanee-saheb's recovery from her illness, which caused great anxiety to the Baroda Minister (who adopted prompt measures to avert a threatened result), her residence was wholly lit up with oil and candle lights, dancing girls sang and all was merry going. Her Highness with her brother, sister, and other relations, and mankarees and followers were entertained to a sumptuous dinner, singing by dancing girls, pyrotechnic display and a musical party, given in her honour, by R. B. Bhaskarao B. Pitale, the report whereof is published elsewere. At the Victoria Terminus, among those present at the platform to pay their respects to her Highness, were R. B. B. Pitale, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Vamonrao D. Pitale, Balcrushnarao B. Pitale, Anundrao Venayekrao, Dowlutrao Raghunathrao Malap, Tribhovandass Hurgovundass, &c. Messrs. Pitale and Malap presented flowers and pan-supari to her Highness and party.

SAILING RACES.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association a race was held on Saturday afternoon, open to ship's boats only. The six competing boats got away well together except the Nellie, which lost about four minutes, but this did not prevent her from winning the second prize. The course sailed was No. 1 in the list re versed. The following is the result of the race, which was started at 4-10 p.m. :—

Names of boats.	Time of arrival. H. M. S.
* Nellie, started at 4 p.m.	5 36 27
† Eve, started at 4-10 p.m.	5 31 35
White Mouse, started at 4-10 p.m.	5 45 30
Kangra's Gig, started at 4-10 p.m.	5 48 40
Edith, started at 4-10 p.m.	5 38 50
Abyssinia's Cutter started at 4-10 p.m.	5 39 50

* 1st Prize. † 2nd Prize.

The third race for the Bombay Yacht Club Challenge Cup was run off the same afternoon, the following boats competing :—

Names of boats.	Entered by
Red Rose	Col. F. Ryley.
Mannikin	Captain S. C. U. Smith.
Janetta	Col. Firebrace.
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth.

The course sailed was No. 1 reversed. All the yachts started with a fresh westerly breeze making what was perhaps the best start of the season. The Red Rose, although last to start was first to round the Sunk Rock Light House, and kept the lead, rounding the Flagship three minutes ahead of the Melody, the Janetta following close behind the latter. The Red Rose gave up the contest after reaching the Light House in the second round. The following are the allowances and result of the race, which commenced at four o'clock :—

Names of Boats.	Mannikin.	Janetta.	Melody.	First Round.			Finished.		
	M's.	M's.	M's.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M's.	Sds.
Red Rose	10-1	10-59	11-30	5	10	5	Gave up.		
Mannikin	...	0-58	1-29	5	22	25	6	53	40
*Janetta	..	...	0-31	5	13	19	6	39	7
Melody	..	..	..	5	12	50	6	39	45

* Challenge cup won by Janetta.

THE GAEKWAREE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

WE mentioned in a previous issue, that their Highnesses the Gaekwaree Princes and Princess arrived here from Baroda, en route for Mahableshwar a fortnight ago and proceeded immediately to the sanitarium under medical treatment. Their Highnesses Prince Dhairyashiljee and Princess Indera Raja, are now so far recovered as to be able to travel. They proceeded to Mahableshwar on Saturday from the Victoria Terminus by the 2 p.m. train. They intend halting at Poona and at Vayi for a day or two, to avoid the undue fatigue of so long a journey. These children were accompanied by Shreemants Ookajee Rao Kokasaheb Gaekwar and Narayen Rao Ghatgey—the uncle and cousin of T. H. the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar, respectively, Raosaheb Shunkerao Apasaheb the personal manager and Drs. Rambhawu Tadwadker and Hirabhai, and thirty camp followers. Raosaheb Govind Ravjee Annasaheb Dalvi, auditor of the Khangi Department, went with the party to inspect the accounts of the current expenses of the tour. The Gaekwaree Vakeel, Mr. Pitale, and other gentlemen were present at the Terminus to meet the party. Great credit is due to Mr. Ryan, the station-master and his assistants, for the excellent arrangements made for the departure of their Highnesses.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

ARRANGED DINNERS AND DERANGED LIVERS.

A LECTURE, entitled "Arranged Dinners and Deranged Livers," or, "Why we have arranged courses at Dinner?" was delivered, on Thursday evening, at the Baptist Church, Byculla, by Dr. H. K. Tavaris, A. I. E. E., Lond., B. Sc., L.M. & S., Professor at the Victoria Technical Institute. The chair was taken by the Rev. H. E. Barrell. The lecture was illustrated by charts, diagrams, and models. Dr. Tavaria being introduced by the chairman, began by saying that man has been called by one authority a cooking animal, and there is so much scientific knowledge brought together in the art of cookery as a high art on the one hand, and the order in which the courses follow at dinner on the other, that the definition may be considered an appropriate one. The usual order of courses at dinner is more or less like this : first comes soup, then fish, and joint, followed by pudding, bread and cheese, and dessert, an arrangement characterised by Dr. Lauder Brunton as eminently physiological. It was found by experiments that the stomach of an animal is exhausted by digesting a full meal, and is then incapable of digesting any albuminoid matter, such as meat, within a few hours. It was further ascertained, however, that if certain substances were first added to the stomach, such as soup, or dextrin, the digesting—gastric—juice of the stomach was copiously secreted, and the digestion of nitrogenous matters became possible. Hence soup is taken first at dinner with a view to excite a free flow of the gastric juice in the stomach, and thus prepare the latter to dissolve and digest the more solid courses that follow. The lecturer then proceeded to explain why soup was not similarly taken to begin a breakfast or a mid-day tiffin, and referred to the objectionable practice of cooking the food comparatively hard and dry by those, who do not begin dinner with the soup. A Parsee prepares the joint practically mixed up with the soup, and therefore does not need to begin dinner with the latter. However, the lecturer regretted, that owing to the practice of engaging Goanese cooks or otherwise, the amount of soup, and therefore of juicy extracts, was diminishing from a Parsee dinner, and as a result of half imitation from Europeans the good old practice of cooking their dishes soft and juicy was being departed from. Fish follows after the soup at dinner, and then the various animal tissues in the order of their digestibility, on the principle that the stomach shall be called upon to do the lightest work first, i.e., to dissolve and digest the shortest and thinnest fibres, such as those of the kind of fish generally eaten at dinner, first. The tougher fibres then following, are more easily broken through and digested. The fibres of fish are more like flakes than fibres ; they are therefore taken first. The fibres of the breast of a fowl are shorter and softer than those of mutton, and of mutton shorter and softer than those of beef. Accordingly, fish precedes mutton, and mutton precedes beef at a dinner. The lecturer went on to illustrate a remark that the sense of a dinner is not universally understood, by relating his experiences of a dinner where the longest bit of duck preceded a dish of tender and juicy meat. Referring to vegetables, the lecturer stated they supplied the essential salts to the blood and tissues, and mentioned the disadvantages of omitting vegetables from a diet. The starvation of the tissues from want of the requisite salts, and the corresponding over-loading of the system with a large quantity of animal products, make themselves felt in the shape of the various shifting pains felt all over the body, these when they confine themselves to certain tissues or organs are spoken of as sthomatic pains. The lecturer concluded that with soup, fish, joint, and vegetables, the dinner practically ends, the subsequent courses being ingenious physical devices to ensure a thorough physiological digestion of the dinner. He explained the object of cracking nuts, and the coffee at the end of dinner, and stated that the continued movements of the jaws, including the acts of sucking, sipping, and talking at dinner, all had an accelerating effect on the general circulation, and in consequence a freer flow of the digesting juices in the mouth, stomach, and the bowels, the object being to produce the largest amount of movement of the jaws, with the minimum quantity of pastry and dessert, puddings and ice-creams ought not to be gulped down, but should be sucked up or sipped from a spoon. This remark was illustrated by the statement that sucking the thumb produces much the same effect on a child as drinking a small glass of wine does on a grown-up person. The antiseptic and aperient virtues of the bile were next referred to, and the necessity of a healthy action of the liver, which is an organ pre-eminently prone to derangements, among Europeans especially, in this country, was demonstrated. With a healthy liver many a good dinner may be digested : if such a meal disagrees with one, it is not the fault of the experience of years which has laid down a rigid order in which a dinner may be dined, but the liver of the individual is probably below par in healthiness, and unequal to digest the meal ; as experience has shown that a good dinner is not incompatible with a healthy liver. The lecturer concluded by remarking that, in future, when any of the hearers should partake of a good dinner such as he had been describing, he must not imagine that the arrangement was a random one, or got up to satisfy the cravings of a gourmand, but should take the arrangement as an essentially physiological one, provided for the benefit of the individual, to refresh and restore him.

Dr. Tavaria, having replied to some questions put to him by some of the gentlemen present, a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the motion of Mr. Mathews, and the meeting was dissolved with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY CASE.

THE hearing of the petition for the compulsory winding up of the Nilgiri Railway Company was finished on Friday, when his Lordship Mr. Justice Shephard reserved judgment till Friday next, the 27th instant. The debenture holders, with whom certain Trustees joined, moved mainly on the ground that the Company was insolvent and unable to complete the work, and that it was to the interest of debenture holders whose money was embarked in the scheme that a compulsory winding up order should be made. The case was originally filed in the District Court of Coimbatore ; subsequently on the motion of the petitioners an order was passed transferring it to the High Court at Madras. The case for the petitioners was very briefly opened by Mr. H. G. Wedderburn who merely read the original petition and the answer to it by the counter-petitioners. Mr. R. B. Michell for the Company and Mr. Gantz for the contractor dealt with the case for the counter-petitioners very exhaustively. The main ground of their opposition to the application was that any winding up order would be premature in the absence of any definite information as to what the Government of India was prepared to do to assist the Company in the matter of extending the time of its concession and of raising further capital. According to Mr. Upcott's evidence the Government of India is willing to extend the time and in the light of this evidence the counter-petitioners urged for a postponement of the winding up order until the Company had made every effort to raise further capital. Against this the petitioners through Mr. R. F. Grant argued that the extension of time alone was a useless concession. The only way by which the Company could raise further capital was by the issue of preferential debentures, a course the present debenture holders very naturally objected to. Nothing, he said, could be gained by postponing the winding up. In the event of the Court acceding to the request for an adjournment he suggested that it should, in the interests of the petitioners, be accompained by a condition that pending the anticipated settlement of affairs the Company shall be under the Provisional Liquidator who has already been appointed, the property of the Company.—"Madras Mail"

ACCORDING to the *Morning*, a very strict inquiry is being made by the officers of a crack cavalry regiment at the Canterbury depot into certain grave irregularities committed this Easter, to call the thing by no harsher a term. It seems that a certain number of men of the 5th Middlesex and 2nd South Middlesex, who were engaged on fatigue duty, were told off to "straighten" blankets. While engaged in this operation their valises were necessarily left in the barracks. On their return it was found that every valise had been rifled of its contents. The representations made by the victims to the officers resulted in the matter going before the Colonel in command of the depot, and it is understood that the War Office authorities are greatly annoyed, as it is not by any means the first time the same thing has occurred.

AT Erfurt there is a young man who has conceived so violent a hatred for the existing form of government in his country that he has had tattooed all over his body phrases which are described as insulting to the Emperor William. In the middle of his chest are the words "Nieder mit den tyrannen" (Down with tyrants). In England, any one might with perfect impunity indulge a harmless little eccentricity of this kind, but unfortunately for the young Socialiast in question, there is the conscription in Germany, and conscripts are subjected to a minute inspection by the army doctors. When it came to his turn to be examined, there was quite a commotion. The captain who presided at the ceremony ordered him to be put under arrest, and he now awaits his trial for high treason.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Volunteer Artillery, took place on Saturday evening, at the Nesbit Road head-quarters, and was marked by several interesting features, not the least of which was the unveiling of an enlarged photograph of the popular commandant of the corps, Major Roughton. A similar photograph for the head-quarters of No. 1 Company was subscribed for some months back, and as No. 2 Company had no desire to be outdone they determined that a portrait of the Major should adorn their head-quarters also. It is very desirable for the efficiency of the Volunteer Artillery that such healthy rivalry should exist between the two companies into which it is divided, and it was a happy thought on the part of the commandant, when General Gatacre promised to give a cup to be competed for as might be considered best, to at once suggest that the best men should year by year try to win it for their respective companies.

The Mazagon head-quarters were made to look as attractive as possible by the use of flags and bunting, ferns, and pot-plants, whilst the oppressiveness of the air was minimised as much as possible by the use of punkahs, and the cooling influence of a large block of ice, placed on a stand in the centre of the hall. A good number of the men of both companies had assembled, and gave a hearty cheer on the arrival of the following officers : Brigadier General Gatacre, commanding Bombay District ; Major Roughton, Captains Leslie, and Wilson, Lieutenants Slater, Barrow, Penny, and Robertson.

The great popularity of Major Roughton amongst the men of the Corps was exemplified by the loud applause with which he was greeted when he rose to open the proceedings. Having observed that they were all proud to welcome General Gatacre amongst them, he proceeded to make some remarks upon the results of the various competitions in respect to which the General was about to distribute prizes. He asked the volunteers never to forget the importance of practising carbine shooting, a matter upon which Sir Frederick Roberts spoke very emphatically when in India. The late Commander-in-Chief, said : "So long as your arms are carbine the main thing you have got to do is to learn to shoot with them." So far as the Volunteer Artillery was concerned he (Major Roughton) thought they had done their best to carry out that dictum, but at the same time there was, he thought, considerable room for improvement. He hoped that notwithstanding that Gunner Lane and three or four others of their best shots had gone home, they would find at the next annual prize-giving that the carbine shooting had improved. He was very glad that in General Gatacre they had a District Commander who took a deep interest in volunteers. (Cheers.) This was all the more satisfactory because if the corps was to develop it was absolutely necessary that they should have professional assistance, and he believed that in his official capacity the General would do his best to obtain for them that assistance. He was sure everyone present would agree with him when he said that in General Gatacre they had a worthy successor to that excellent and deeply-lamented commanding officer—General Bugden. (Loud cheers.)

General Gatacre, who was enthusiastically received, said he was very pleased when Major Roughton invited him to present the prizes that evening, because during the whole of his thirty-two years' service he had taken the greatest interest in volunteering, although Bombay was the first place in which he had the luck to serve where the volunteer artillery had quarters and equipments of their own. He was glad to see from the list of prizes how well they had done, and he was particularly gratified to find that the prize of the year had been won by a younger section of No. 2 company, because it showed how much time and trouble the men had expended on the competition. It was always gratifying to see men taking the best possible pains to obtain the desired end. The only piece of advice he could give to No. 1 Company was this : to "go for" No. 2 Company—(laughter)—and under no circumstances let them win it again. There was nothing so calculated to produce high scores as healthy competition ; and he would therefore urge both companies to exert their very best powers to win the trophy. Although the winning team had done well they must not be satisfied—they must try to do even better next time. He wished to impress upon the men before him, that in these days of rapid change and improvement, they must regard themselves as only understanding the A B C of shooting in connection with coast defence. With the ever varying conditions and changing armaments of the day the subject of coast defence was a very wide one—so wide that no man could expect to fully master it. They must keep on working, and the more they worked, the more they would be repaid for their efforts. (Cheers.) It was not often, fortunately for the country, that coast defence was put to practical use, but when such a time came it was absolutely necessary that the coast defence should be well and thoroughly done. They all knew that when shooting at night the electric light would throw a momentary reflection upon a torpedo boat or cruiser shooting across the ocean but before the ten or six inch gun could be got into action all was darkness—and the boat was lost to view. Their object should be to become so *au fait* with the principles and practice of firing as to enable them to calculate the position of the cruiser or torpedo boat in the darkness of the night. The whole subject of coast defence should engage their deepest attention, and they would find it amongst the most valuable and useful of studies. Until a few years ago when disappearing guns came into use but little attention was paid to coast defence, but now every nation was giving it careful study and was striving to come to the front in it—to get the best class of gun and the best class of cartridge and the best drilled men. Whilst very pleased with the progress of the corps he would again impress upon them that they must never be satisfied but must always try to do better. With regard to the trained assistance the corps required he would do his best to get them an adjutant (Loud cheers.) However good a volunteer might be it was impossible for him with the limited time at his disposal to be perfected in all the details and *minutiæ* of firing. This was not the case however, with a man who had been trained to the work, and who had nothing else to do but to pay careful attention to it. In fact it was impossible to thoroughly instruct volunteers without a trained man, and it was no slur whatever on a corps to engage the best man obtainable to assist in training ; he was sure they would all recognise this and would be only too glad to get an adjutant. They all knew that just now the Government of India was in desperate straits for money but notwithstanding this the Government would, he was sure, do its best to put the corps on a satisfactory footing. Several communications had passed between himself and the Government on the subject, and in every letter he had received emphasis had been laid on the importance of increasing the strength of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. (Cheers.)

General Gatacre then proceeded to distribute the prizes as follows, the recipients being loudly cheered by their comrades :—

Wheal Cup Competition, 10-inch R. M. L. gun :—1 Sergeant H. Hiscock's team ; 2 Sergeant J. Marsland's team and Bombr J. A. Geddes' team, a tie.

Drill and Guard Mounting Competition—1 Sergeant J. Marsland's squad, Rs. 100 ; 2 Sergeant W. H. Jackson's squad, Rs. 50.

Carbine Competition, Messrs. Lund and Blockley's cup and silver medals—1 Sergt. Pindar's sub-division, the cup (third successive year) ; highest score in competition Gunner B. Robbio, gold medal ; second highest score, Gunner T. Lane, silver medal.

Class firing, trained volunteers' course—1 Gunner T. Lane, Rs. 50 ; 2 Bombr F. H. Blodwell, Rs. 25 ; 3 Gunner E. T. Mangavin, Rs. 15.

Class firing, recruits course—1 Gunner G. H. Phillips, Rs. 25 ; 2 Gunner W. Thompson, Rs. 10.

Major Roughton's prize for carbine shooting—1 Gunner Lane, Rs. 50 ; 2 Sergt W. H. Jackson Rs. 28 ; and 3 Gunner W. C. Carson, Rs. 25.

Winners of spoons : four spoons each—Sergt. Major Beckerleg, Gunner Bond ; three spoons each, Gunners Hickey, Griffin, Ross, T. Reed, J. Reed, Blodwell, and Bombr. Traylen ; two spoons each, Sergts Pindar and Jackson, Sergt. Instr. Owens, Bombr. Coates, Gunners Houghton, Hesketh, Eakin, Thompson, Phillips, Catchpool, Flower, and Carson ; Hon. Member Massey ; one spoon each, Major Roughton, Bombrs. Aveline and Geddes, Gunners Penton, P. Jackson, Brandon, Hosburn, Robbins, Carrol, Wood, and Warman.

Aggregate prizes in spoon competitions :—1 Gunner Lane ; 2 Sergt. Pinder ; 3 Sergt.-Instr. Owens ; 4, Gunner Hickey ; 5 Gunner Griffin ; 6 Gunner T. Reed and 7 Gunner A. Ross.

Squad drill prizes :—Sergt. Marsland, Gunner Birch, Corporal Robertson, Bombrs Illsley and Chandler ; Gunners Pickering, Wood, J. Reed, Carrol, Lane, and White.

Having distributed the prizes General Gatacre said he would like to give a challenge cup to the corps for competition during the coming season and each succeeding year—(loud applause)—leaving the terms of the competition to be drawn up by Major Roughton and Captain Smith. These gentlemen between them would, he had no doubt, give the men something to do to win the cup—(laughter and cheers)—and he would leave it entirely to their decision as to the form the competition for the cup should take.

Major Roughton, in thanking the General for his liberal offer, said, there was one competition in the corps which could very well be undertaken and that was a competition between the best men of No. 1 and No. 2 companies—(cheers)—the cup to be held by the company to which the winning men belonged. This would enable the men to do their best for the honour of their respective companies. If Captain Smith fell in with this view, and the cup was put to the purpose he had named he would say, "Let the best company win." (Cheers.)

General Gatacre then left the platform and proceeding to a covered easel said he had very great pleasure in complying with a request which had been made to him to unveil an enlarged photographic portrait of their worthy commandant to be hung up in the room. (Loud cheers).

The General then removed the curtain, and displayed to view an excellent photograph of Major Roughton. The picture, which came from Mr. Ahrle's studio, is framed in plain oak, and is similar in every respect to the one subscribed for by the members of No. 1 Company, some months ago to adorn the walls of their head-quarters.

Major Roughton, in thanking the men for this proof of their esteem, said he was not aware when he came to the room that such a mark of honour was to be conferred upon him. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart and he could assure all present that in his dealings with the corps he would always seek to observe strict impartiality between the two companies. He trusted that when the time came when he would have to say "Goodbye" to the corps they would be able to say that, whatever were his faults, he had always devoted his best energy and ability for the promotion of the interests of the corps. (Loud cheers.)

This concluded the speechmaking, and the remainder of the evening was spent in convivial fashion, songs being contributed by Sergt. Marsland, Bombardier Coates and Gunners Houghton, Mercer, Martin, Wood, Davis, Boone, and Hosburn.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 21ST OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·803	W S W	3	96·0	73·9	38	...	5·89	+2·93
Agra	29·816	S E	3	102·3	76·7	44	...	2·53	+1·26
Cawnpore	29·853	S E	4	99·2	72·6	46	...	1·77	..
Allahabad	29·826	E N E	7	97·1	72·3	48	...	3·98	+1·88
Jhansi	29·839	S	3	101·1	78·2	32	...	4·42	+2·86
Jacobabad	29·728	E	4	109·8	79·1	27	...	1·22	+0·24
Karachi	29·786	W S W	10	95·3	76·8	34	...	4·30	+2·72
Jeypore	29·815	S E	2	102·1	73·0	38	...	4·06	+2·59
Ajmere	29·816	S E	2	101·4	69·1	25	...	2·90	+1·68
Deesa	29·807	S	10	103·9	76·5	50	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·838	S S W	1	103·8	80·1	66	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·811	S W	10	100·2	78·9	57	...	3·37	+2·09
Rajkot	29·832	W N W	10	103·9	76·1	55	...	1·55	+1·06
Veraval	29·837	N N W	6	84·5	75·8	81	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	29·844	S W	4	100·8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

CONSOLS declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 100 1/8; and the market rate of discount on short London, which was reduced on Thursday to 1 per cent., was put up again to 1 1/8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, however, remaining at 1½ per cent. The quotations for Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £58 1/8. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 28 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value, at 63 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London the same as before. The Indian Council allotted half a lakh of extra Bills on Bombay at the previous price of 1s. 1 5/8d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 1 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £50,000 in Silver to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·18.

To-day, the London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are unchanged, the only fresh item being the payment of £200,000 in Gold into the Bank of England. Silver in New York; and demand Exchange on London are also unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34½s. per 416 lbs., sellers' shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market dull; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 85 per cent., at 32½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 30½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Amsterdam, Market dull; and No. 1 Club Wheat at 25s. cif., per 492 lbs.; shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market easier. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,230,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening: Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the days' Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil* 4¼d. per lb., was still the price of ready Mid-Americans; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1/64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 63/64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 3/64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; will sales 6,000 bales; and Imports 7,000 bales, both spot and arrival quotations being all unchanged. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 47,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales smaller, at 60,000 bales. The week's Imports were 16,000 bales less, at 44,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 19,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, it was 157,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 27,000 bales more than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 50,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 28,000 bales in sight; and the figures which we give below show in the total Supply for all Europe, an increase of 119,000 bales compared with last year, but a decrease of 284,000 bales as against the year before, those for Surats showing an increase of 74,000 bales and a decrease of 25,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. There was no change in the spot price of American Cotton during the week; but Arrivals declined 1-32d.; the former having been 5-16d. per lb. lower than in the corresponding day last year, but ¼d. higher than the price ruling in 1892.

In New York, 7 9-16 cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but Futures for July were 5 points lower, at 7·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales, making the week a rather heavier one than in both the two proceeding years, the figures this season now showing an increase of 935,000 bales and a decrease of 1,057,000 bales as against last year, and the year before, respectively.

Cotton prices in New York are unchanged to-day. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 4,000 bales, giving against 6,000 bales last year, and 8,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 6,960,000 bales, compared with 6,900,000 bales visible at the close of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	47,000	42,000	43,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom..	41,000	35,000	28,000
,, ,, Continent.....	22,000	34,000	46,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,594,000	4,859,000	6,651,000
,, exports to U. K. do. ..	2,594,000	1,892,000	2,904,000
,, ,, to Continent do. ..	1,993,000	1,705,000	2,218,000
,, Stock in the Ports	680,000	693,000	858,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	3,970,000	3,850,860	4,253,780
,, ,, Surats	374,000	300,320	393,390

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,732,000	1,575,280	1,705,160
,, London	9,000	6,000	18,000
American Afloat	100,000	100,000	95,000
East Indian ,, ...	22,000	17,000	20,000
Total ...	1,863,000	1,697,280	1,838,160
Price of Mid-Americans'	4¼d.	4 7-16d.	3 7-8d.
,, Good Dholleras	3 7-16d.	3 15-16d.	3 3 16d.
Difference....	11-16d.	¼d.	11-16d.

Our local Cotton market remains without animation, and prices have further given way Re. 1 per candy to-day. Exporters have bought only 500 bales, consisting of 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 191; 150 Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 206; and 50 Anjari, at Rs. 195; while the Mills have bought nothing beyond 700 Meerut Ginned, at Rs. 201 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone with only a small business passing for export; but prices of all descriptions are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and on the bases of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,792	bales.
Wheat	16,789	cwts.
Linseed	55,427	,,
Rapeseed	46,084	,,
Gingelly	4,254	,,
Poppyseed	8,151	,,
Groundnuts	14,417	,,
Castorseed	6,131	,,
Rice	1,872	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, and, as usual on a mail day, there has been little doing, though ready Bank Telegraphic and Demand have been availaable throughout the day at 1s. 1 19-32d.; but for forward business quotations for Bank Bills have again been lower, 1s. 1 7-16d. for June; 1s. 1 13-32d. for July; 1s. 1 3/8d. for August; and 1s. 1 11/32d. having been quoted. In three months' sight Credits we hear of a few Bills being sold for cash at 1s. 1 23/32d.; at 1s. 1 11/16d. for next mail; and 1s. 1 21/32d. for delivery after the 15th May, the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 19-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 19-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 5/8d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 11 1-16d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·44	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to decline. Opening this morning at 103 1/8 for cash, and 103 3-16 for the settlement for Fours rates receded to 100 and 102 15-16 in the two positions, respectively, in a weak market, at which they also closed 100½, nominal, was the rate for 3½ per Cents in the earlier part of the day; but, at closing, 101 was named.

SHARES are dull and quotations for Cotton Mill and Press Scrip are all unchanged, the only alterations in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 55 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 25 in the others; and a decline of Rs. 1½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,140 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELPHICK—April 15, at Muzaffarnagar, the wife of H W Elphick, M B (London), Civil Surgeon, of a son.
O'DONNELL—April 14, at Gorgaum, the wife of Dr T J O'Donnell, of a son.
POSNER—April 18, at London Street, Calcutta, the wife of Julius Posner of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LINDQUIST—WALKER—April 16, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Herbert Gouldsmith, John Horatio Lindquist, B C S, eldest son of W H Lindquist, Esq, to Ethel May, eldest surviving daughter of the late Herbert Frederic Walker.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—April 13, at Dinapore, Brian Arthur, infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel J A Barlow, The Manchester Regiment.
RAE—At Myingyan, Upper Burma, Nora Irene Isola, infant daughter of Herbert Wallace and Minnie Rae, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1894.

THE two handsome volumes on Big Game Shooting recently added to the "Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes" begin with a highly entertaining discussion by the editor of the "ethics" of the game. "What justification is there for the animal life taken, and for the time and money spent in the pursuit of wild sport?" This, says Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley, is an easy question to answer. But he divides his answer into several heads. In the first place the days of King Arthur are gone. "Men who, had they lived in Arthur's time, might have been knight-errants engaged in some quest at Pentecost, are now constrained to be mere gunners." The context shows that no disrespect to a certain crack corps is intended here. The Arthurian apology, our author goes on to hint, would have served in the days of our fathers. But our lot has fallen on days of "ultra-civilisation;" and a further defence is therefore necessary. Its audacity takes away the breath. What is the secret of England's greatness? Only your hunter knows. It is the glory of his sport and its all-sufficient defence that it "exercises *all* those masculine virtues which have set the English race where it is among the nations of the earth, and which but-for such sport would rust from disuse." Verily there is nothing like leather! It is felt to be almost an anti-bathos when our author goes on to plead that if the hunter of big game takes life, he often enough stakes his own against the life he takes: and he points unnecessarily to a weak spot in his armour when he adds that the hunter, if he be one of the right sort, never wastes his game. Still the accused, who has walked voluntarily into the dock, be it remembered, is not comfortable. And by a last effort he tries to show that the hunter of big game is not only harmless to anybody but himself, but is a positive benefactor of his race and the men who come after him. In this connection our author throws a side-light upon another subject of controversy. What is the secret of England's hold upon India? Is it the sword? Is it the justice of our rule? No, the "powers which enable us to govern our Asiatic fellow-subjects" are "latent"; and among them not the least is "the respect won by generations of English hunters from the native shikaris and hillmen." If the reader has followed us he will have seen that the hunter of big game is a much misunderstood person. We thought he hunted because he liked it. "Here is a fine day," as Ruskin makes him say, "let us go and kill something." 'Tis not so with him. Born out of due time, and unable therefore to pursue the Holy Grail, he is helping England to govern India. With which magnificent preamble Mr. Clive Philipps-Wolley turns to more practical matters, and instructs his disciples, among other things, not to be in too great a hurry to follow wounded game. A wounded beast which is pressed will go on travelling just out of range of you until night falls, "even though you can see a hind leg, broken high up, swinging loosely at every step he takes." Better wait and let him lie down, when his wound will stiffen, and you can kill him at your ease. The pity is that the poor brute is not sustained through his martyrdom by the knowledge that he stands for the Grail, and that his sufferings mark a stage in the development of this country.

Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley is better when he gets away from what he calls ethics; but the most interesting part of his book to the general reader will be the contribution of Mr. Cotton Oswell, an Englishman who died at a ripe old age only last year," but who has been till now at least unknown to general fame. The details of his life given in the short biographical sketch prefixed to his paper by his friend Sir Samuel Baker—also now dead—are scanty. He went to South Africa in 1844 from this country, where he was suffering from fever caught during a shooting excursion in the valley of the Bhavany river, and had overheard one of his Madras doctors say that he ought to have been dead a year ago! Some light is, perhaps, thrown upon this by the name "Bones" which the Kaffirs gave him. Mr. Cotton spent five years in Africa, during the whole of which period he was never laid up, except as the result of an accident, for a single day. He was, Sir Samuel Baker tells us, the only man left who could describe from personal experience the vast tracts of Southern Africa and the countless multitudes of wild animals which existed fifty years ago in undisturbed seclusion; the ground untrodden by the European foot; the native unsuspicious of the guile of a white intruder. It was with difficulty that the old man—at the time "midway between seventy and eighty—" could be induced to write down his recollections, but it is fortunate that he was so induced. His chapters are the cream of the book. Age in the nineties of the century had not dulled his enthusiasm for the wondrous life he lived in the forties. "Sorry now for all the fine old beasts" he had killed, he tells us that nevertheless, if it had not been for the fact that he was a married man, with children and granchildren, he believes he should "head back into Africa again, and end my days in the open air." "It is useless to tell me of the advantages of civilisation; civilised man runs wild much easier and sooner than the savage becomes tame. Take the word of one who has tried both states: there are charms in the wild; the ever-increasing, never-satisfied needs of the tame my soul cannot away with." We shall respect the old gentleman's grief for the many fine old beasts he killed while living in the wild; but we pick a few of the plums in the shape of stories about men and animals with which his pages are strewn. We have often wondered how the Kaffir rain-maker manages to escape detection. If you have tried both states like Mr. Cotton, you know that the rain-maker cannot do what he pretends to be able to do. How is it that he escapes with his life from his infuriated fellow-countrymen? Mr. Cotton tells us. The rain-maker makes it a condition of success that no woman shall speak a word within a certain radius while the mystic rites are performing. If the rain comes or goes obedient to command, the women get none of the credit; if the rites fail, the women bear all the blame! Does the reader know how the dogs on the Zouga river dodge the allegators? They select their ford, then "run, barking violently a quarter of a mile up stream full in view; halt; join in a chorus of barking, yelping, and baying; suddenly pull up in the middle of the concert, and dash at the top of their speed, absolutely mute, out of sight on a lower level, to the point they had started from, jump into the water and swim across." The hippopotamus, "who looks more like a retired publican than a fighter," would gladly spare himself the trouble of hunting by eating his own children. Wherefore the mothers of the herd take good care that the little calves shall be perched high on their backs—where no evil can happen to them through any mistake on the part of the sires—while the school moves from one feeding ground to another. Lastly Cotton tells us of a wonderful example of instinct in birds which Livingstone pointed out to him. To preserve his young from the cats the bird in question builds his wife into the hole in the tree which serves them for a nest, and feeds her and her young, on their arrival on the scene, through a small opening which he has left for the purpose. When the time comes for breaking up the establishment "he and she, from outside and in, jointly peck away the clay which has by this time under the dry heat become as hard as a brick, and madame and her family make their *debut*. The poor monsieur is a rickle of bones, madame as round as a ball; the Kaffirs, knowing this, always dig her out as a tit-bit whenever they find the nest." In the vicinity of kraals, where there is no danger from cats, the same bird entirely omit this troublesome defence against them.

Mr. Cotton's connection with Dr. Livingstone, and his reminiscences in old age of one whom he heartily loved and admired, form not the least interesting part of his narrative to us in Bombay. Livingstone's journey across the Indian Ocean to this city in search of the help for his noble enterprise which was not withheld from him here is part of the romance of Bombay. It is disclosed here for the first time that it was Cotton with another who defrayed all the expenses of Livingstone's journey to the Zambesi. The fact was fully acknowledged by Livingstone himself in his narrative; but Cotton insisted on all reference to it being struck out of the proof-sheets. In describing the friend of his youth Cotton has to invent a word, which carries its meaning however on the face of it. "There was one trait in his character which, *me judice*, has never been made enough of a kind of firm persistence to do whatever he had set his mind on. In an Englishman we might, I think, have called the phase obstinacy, but with Livingstone it was 'Scottishness.' It was not the *sic volo sic jubeo* style of imperiousness, but a quiet determination to carry out his views in his own way without feeling himself bound to give any reason or explanation further than that he intended doing so." There are, we suppose, a few among us yet who can testify from personal experience how admirably this hits off the great Scotch traveller and philanthropist.

OUR batch of news in advance of this morning's mail included details of the civil war in Samoa, but fuller particulars are to hand by yesterday's Australian steamer. The Melbourne papers are full of thrilling accounts of fierce and frequent fighting, the perpetration of gross outrages and the unprotected state of the whites. As we stated the other day in our news columns, the action of the Chief Justice in fining and imprisoning a large number of turbulent natives caused great discontent, the natives contending rightly that a foreign judge was not empowered by treaty to deal with purely native affairs. They also resented many leading chiefs being compelled to labour in making public roads, and the proposed general disarmament caused further discontent. All these things helped to bring about the lamentable events of the past fortnight. Moreover, the people of Savau have an old standing grudge against those of Aana, and when they found the latter in a state of rebellion offered their services to the Government, less with a desire to serve the Government than to gratify revenge on their former foes. During the first two or three days after the outbreak of the war, only ten or twelve persons were killed and as many wounded, and little fighting occurred, although the people of Apia, especially foreigners, were in constant dread of an attack being made by Atua natives, who declared themselves in opposition to the Government authorities. They are sorely exercised to contrive how this party might be prevented from acting until the arrival of warships. Threats against foreigners were becoming more violent with each successive struggle, and, it is feared, unless matters can be effectually settled, there will be a massacre of the whites some day. On the 19th March a bitter struggle occurred some sixty casualties occurring in killed and wounded. After that the Aana people took their women and children to the island of Manoo, they themselves endeavouring to effect a junction with the other disaffected party of Atuaus. So far, when the Australian mail left, there had been about thirty-five killed on both sides and about fifty wounded. The London Missionary Society took upon themselves the care of the wounded, the missionaries together with their wives giving them assiduous nursing. Not the slightest attention was paid to the ordinance prohibiting head-cutting lately enacted at the instigation of Chief Justice Ide. Wherever it was possible to cut off a head of an enemy the natives promptly did it. The Consuls were endeavouring to hold a meeting with the rebels to induce them to lay down their arms. One of the most regrettable features of the disturbances is the complaints of the shocking misconduct and brutalities practised by the Government troops in Aana. Women were stripped naked and beaten; horses were shot and maimed. Every house was burned excepting two occupied by white missionaries. These were raided by warriors anxious to find wounded men and kill them. There was great uncertainty as to the future course of events. The large province of Atua had neither made up its mind to fight against or assist in subduing the rebels. The foreign residents were then still anxiously awaiting the arrival of a war-ship to protect them.

THE Victorian Government in its strife after retrenchment not very long ago turned its attention to the Education Department and decided on the reduction of schools and teachers. As regards the latter it appeared to the Government that if it dispensed with the services of married mistresses whose husbands were in receipt of salaries either from the Department or elsewhere it could effect a considerable saving without entailing any serious loss on individuals and at the same time providing employment for the most successful teacher of schools which were abolished. And this procedure to most people would appear the most satisfactory way out of the difficulty. But the married mistresses affected thought differently and a formidable deputation of the ladies waited upon the Minister of Education a few days ago. Through an appointed spokesman the ladies asked for three months' notice on full pay, or that pensions be granted to those who are only entitled to retiring allowances. Assuming that they had a contract with the state to remain in the service till they attained the age of sixty years, when they would be entitled to pensions, the argument was advanced that as the contract was determined not by any act of the teachers but by the Executive, these teachers were therefore morally and in common law entitled to pensions instead of retiring allowances. The Minister of Education replied that the law empowered him to dispense with the services of anyone in the department who was not required, and stated that he could not extend the notice of retirement. At the special request of the deputation he promised to consult the Cabinet on the question of putting a sum on the Estimates to provide for pensions instead of retiring allowances, though he feared the temper of Parliament, and did not like to put the ladies in the position of losing their compensation. The Minister, as a matter of fact had proposed to give pensions but was shown he had not the power to do so under the law. So over-stocked with teachers had the Victorian schools become in the days of prosperity and extravagance that it is calculated no additions to the staff will be required for the next ten or twelve years even after the married ladies have left. Notwithstanding extensive retrenchment on all sides the deficit in the colony's finances for the current year is not expected to fall short of four hundred thousand pounds.

GENERAL GATACRE, Officer Commanding, will inspect the Thanna Detachment, 22nd Bombay Infantry, at 5 p.m., to-day. From thence he will proceed to Deolali and will inspect the Deolali Depot to-morrow. Colonel Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, accompanies the General. A salute of nine guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departute of General Gatacre Colonel A. N. Pearse, R.A., Bombay, will command the station during his absence.

THE Madras Forest Act is to be extended under the Scheduled Districts Act to the Duchurti and Gurteru *mattas* of the Golcondah hills in the Godavery District.

A STORM broke over Madras on Wednesday night, but the rain it brought was sufficient only to lay dust and wash the trees. Further south in South Arcot District, the rain fell in torrents for some time.

WE hear that the pantomime "Robinson Crusoe" is in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF COBURG'S ANNUITY.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Morton brought forward a motion to abolish the annuity paid to the Duke of Coburg. Mr. Labouchere and other Radical members supported the motion, which, however, was rejected by a majority of two hundred and thirty votes.

THE UGANDA QUESTION.

Owing to the pressure of business in Parliament, the debate on Uganda has been postponed indefinitely.

THE UGANDA VOTE.

The vote for Uganda for the current year has been fixed at fifty thousand pounds.

THE HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the increase of venereal disease in the Army in India demands serious attention, and certain proposals for an Army Sanitary Committee were now being considered, which, he hoped, would tend to improve the health of the men.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Fowler's Bill to enable the Indian Railways to pay interest from their capital has been read a first time in the Commons.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 21.

A huge army of the unemployed organised by a certain person, named Coxey, is marching from all parts of America to Washington, to petition the Government regarding their grievances. Hundreds of sick are lying by the wayside, and the railways refuse to give gratuitous transport. The affair is causing a general ferment in the States.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, APRIL 21.

A severe earthquake has taken place in Greece, and much damage has been done. Atalanti and Thebes have been almost destroyed, and several people injured.

LATER.

The earthquake has destroyed many villages in the Provinces of Larissa, Enbœa, and Phocis, and many lives have been lost, especially around Atalanti. The inhabitants are camping out in the fields, and Government is sending a warship, with food, tents, and doctors, to the scene of the disaster.

A NEW GERMAN LOAN.

BERLIN, APRIL 20.

A German Loan of one hundred and sixty-nine million marks has been issued.

THE HOME SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The statement made here yesterday concerning Mr. Hewitt's appointment is confirmed, and he will take over charge as Home Secretary, according to present arrangements, at the commencement of July next.

GILGIT NEWS.

A telegram from Gilgit received this morning reports all well.

THE HORSE BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

It is believed that Veterinary Surgeon-Major Payser will be appointed to succeed Veterinary Surgeon-Colonel Hallen as head of the Horse Breeding Department.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

It is very probable that the consideration which the question of the exchange compensation has lately been receiving from the Government of India will lead to the abandonment of the test of domicile altogether.

I am officially informed that domicile will probably be abandoned in favour of a more certain test. The change however which will be important cannot take place without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State who has already been consulted in the matter of the change. The matter will be confidential until his reply has been received by Government.

THE AGENT IN BELUCHISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan, has been granted an extension of two years from September next.

STAFF CORPS VACANCIES.

Thirty-five appointments to the Indian Staff Corps will be offered at the Sandhurst examination to be held in June; this number being inclusive of the Queen's Cadets, Queen's India Cadets, Honorary Queen's India Cadets, and one University Candidate.

THE MAXIM GUN.

The experiments recently carried out with the Maxim Gun at Dum-Dum are said to have been satisfactory both as regards accuracy and continued rapidity of fire. The report of the committee has been forwarded to the Army head-quarters.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The appointment of the Deputy Surveyor-General in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey of India will be abolished from May 1, when Colonel Strachan vacates the post.

Major Gore has been appointed Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, from that date.

MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

A new edition of Musketry regulations recently issued has been withdrawn by the Home authorities pending further revision. Troops in India will consequently be put through a musketry course this season according to the regulations of 1892.

THE QUESTION OF DOMICILE.

The question of domicile in connection with exchange compensation allowance has proved so complicated that it will probably engage the attention of the Viceroy's Executive Council for some time to come. Pending their decision no orders are likely to be passed on the multitude of cases which have arisen under the rules laid down in general terms last year.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Begbie has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant-General of the Madras Army vice General Carson vacated on appointment to a Brigade. Staff-Colonel J. T. Cummins, Commandant Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General.

THE HOME OFFICE.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, at Present Secretary to the Opium Commission, will return to India at the end of June to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Home Department; Mr. C. J. Lyall the present incumbent, will act as Chief Commissioner of Assam if Mr. Ward proceeds home on leave early in July. In case Mr. Ward foregoes his leave Mr. Lyall will proceed on furlough.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 22.

Colonel Tandy acts as Adjutant-General for Colonel Watling, who proceeds on leave shortly.

A THREATENED RIOT IN POONA.

A threatened disturbance in the city of Poona, on Friday night last, was happily averted by the prompt action of the Police acting under the advice of the Acting City Magistrate, Mr. Deshpande. The occasion was the annual Dhulia Maroti palki procession. This procession passes through a street called Bombil-gully where a Mahomedan mosque is situate. The Hindus claimed the right of playing soft music whilst passing by the mosque. The Mahomedans insisted that as heretofore the music should cease altogether whilst passing the mosque. The Hindus thereupon petitioned the authorities on the matter, alleging that there was likely to be a disturbance and asking for police assistance. Mr. D. Smith, the City Police Inspector, made some inquiries, and endeavoured to persuade the Hindus to keep to their usual programme, and adhere to the order passed by the District Magistrate in 1892. Not being satisfied the Hindus presented another petition to the City Magistrate, who refused to comply with their request for music. The Hindus announced that they were then reluctant to have the procession at all, and as it appeared likely that some disturbance would take place, it was thought best to take proper precautions. Mr. Smith had all his police in readiness, numbering about 170, and thirty of the Cantonment Police, under Mr. Collett, the Cantonment Inspector, were also marched into the city. The time for the procession was 9 o'clock, but it did not appear until much later. The City Magistrate deemed it necessary to apply to the military authorities for fifty men under a European officer, and in compliance with this requisition a company of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under Captain Beckham, which proceeded at the double to Ganesh Peit to act under the order of the City Magistrate. They were formed up and held in readiness at Nana Peit Chowkee. Thirty of the men of the city police were armed with rifles and 20 rounds of buckshot, the remainder of the police being armed with batons. At 10-45 p. m. the palki was brought out of the temple, a number of the Hindus refusing to join the procession, which was escorted by a large body of police, and the road was lined with policemen, the armed police being drawn up in front of the mosque. When the latter was reached the procession was hurried on, and the music stopped. As soon as all signs of a disturbance ceased, the military and the extra police were withdrawn, at about 12-30 p.m. The acting City Magistrate was present with Mr. Smith, the Inspector throughout the evening.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT METHVEN.

Lieutenant A. R. S. Methven, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, died of bronchitis, at the Station Hospital, on Saturday morning. The deceased had been ailing only for a few days. He had recently joined the Regiment from the King's Own at Ahmednagar. The funeral took place on Saturday evening at Sholapur Road Cemetry, in the midst of great thunderstorm. Great many officers of the station were also present.

SECRETARY WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Mr. Tom LeMesurier has been elected Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C., for the ensuing year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 1-8
Bar Silver	28 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	44,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	1,732,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	25,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	,,

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, which left Bombay on Saturday, carried a very large number of passengers homeward, as is generally the case at this time of the year. Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand who arrived from Simla early on Saturday morning, left for Brindisi by the Oriental. Sir Mortimer Durand during his brief stay in the bungalow of Captain Campbell, Director of the Indian Marine, very courteously received a deputation consisting of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., President, and members of the managing committee of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, who congratulated him on his nomination as the British Minister in Teheran, and were replied to by Sir Mortimer in very happy terms. Among other passengers were Prince Walkonstey, Major-General Sir E. H. A. Collen, Mr. Pallis, of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr. W. L. Symons, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Mr. G. A. Barnett, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, barrister-in-law, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Oxenham, and Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. A large number of friends of some of the abovementioned passengers crowded the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder, and hearty were the parting good wishes that were offered. Among those present at the Bunder, some of whom accompanied their friends to the mail boat, were Messrs. J. W. Orr, J. Sanders-Slater, E. B. Raikes, P. H. Dastoor, A. M. Dharamsi, Ghanesham Nilkanth, Dr. J. Pollen, Messrs. Alfred King, W. H. Hussey, W. Thompson. N. A. Moos, Harry Brewin, Fateh Ali, Shaik Ahmed, Najmoodia Tyebjee, Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji, Shapurjee B. Bhorocha, Talakchand Manekchand, Dinshaw D. Shroff, &c.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21.

10 p.m.	82·5

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	87·0
2 p.m.	87·3
6 p.m.	86·3

AN extraordinary accident has happened to a party of seal hunters near St. John's, Newfoundland. The party, which consisted of seven men and two boys, had been catching seals on the ice near the shore, and the ice suddenly broke away and carried them out to sea. The two boys perished, and the entire party were badly frost-bitten. The people living on the shore on being apprised of the perilous position of the seal hunters despatched special messengers to St. John's to ask for vessels to aid in the rescue of the men. Two steamers were despatched, and they were engaged all day in searching for the party, but they failed to sight them until the next morning. They had been working in a northerly direction all night in order to counteract the action of the southern currents which were carrying the ice still further out to sea. A boat was sent from one of the steamers which reached the famishing and nearly perishing hunters with great difficulty. Many miles of icy water separated the different members of the party.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 30.

I HAVE just heard that my old friend, Miss S., an ancient lady whom so many have known for so long, has passed away. She was over seventy-five years of age; she had led the most quiet possible of lives; she had never married; she had never done any kind of work; she had always possessed more than a sufficiency; she was not especially active in church or parish work; she kept her charities quite to herself; she did not belong to any active associations; she had scant sympathy with the aspirations of many modern dames; she loathed the thought of notoriety; she never wrote a novel; she never made a speech. One would say, perhaps, that, as she is now dead, and will be forgotten in the course of twenty or thirty years, the world is exactly as if she had never lived. This, however, would be said in haste. To one who considers a little, the good lady's life can be proved to have produced most excellent fruits. To begin with, she was a person of considerable culture. She played very prettily without aiming at professional execution; she composed songs which showed feeling if not power; she wrote graceful verses to which she sometimes fitted music; she painted a little, and sketched very tolerably. She read a great deal of poetry, chiefly of the nobler kind; she entertained a profound horror for that kind of poetry or fiction that lays bare the springs, and tears off the veil, and destroys the flowers of affection which belong to the ordered life, and hallow it. Purity and goodness were to her a part of good breeding; for she was, above all things, a gentlewoman. In a word, this lady's life and conversation were a constant admonition and example of the higher life. To stay with her was an education in refinement and womanly grace for a girl; to be a friend of hers was restraint and a chain for a young man. Such a woman raises the moral as well as the æsthetic standards for many a long mile around her. She advances civilisation. Such a woman is, indeed, the rare and precious product of many generations of leisure and culture. She holds up the lamp for those who are to take it from her, and to hand it on. We are always tempted to think the life of action more useful than the life of leisure; in contemplating the life of this gentlewoman, one is constrained to acknowledge that they also may serve who only seem to sit apart from the struggle in dignified repose and rest.

It is actually fourteen years since Canon Barnett opened the first of his Easter picture shows at St. Jude's Whitechapel. It seems but yesterday that one went there for the first time to see the people rather than the pictures. As for the people, they were then, and are now, the well-behaved, eminently respectable people, with whom the East-end is filled. Their lives, which formerly were monotonous even beyond the monotony of a small English town, are now enormously improved, chiefly through the activity and the clear-headedness and the common sense of this one man, who first perceived that the only way to get at the people was to let the religious spirit develop in their minds naturally and spontaneously, while he provided them with intellectual food and orderly recreation. Lectures, soirees, illuminated addresses, discussions, picture galleries, foreign travel, books, and music have all become part of their lives. Nor is this work confined to this one corner of the East-end. There is the People's Palace—there is the Bow and Bromley Institute—there are institutes at Hackney and Hoxton, and other places, where the same cultivation is going on. We are educating the working man and woman not only to desire, but to have and to enjoy the same things as the rich man and woman. Formerly, if they desired these things at all, it was each for himself; now it is seen that each may stand for all. I suppose that the people who are to-day thronging Canon Barnett's galleries do not desire the pictures for themselves. They are content to have their enjoyment of them. When, however, will the East-end have its own picture gallery, its own theatre of the better kind, its own magazines, its own poets, its own dramatists, its own novelists, its own cathedral, its own university? The City of East London, mark you, has two millions of people and, as yet, not one of these things.

Here is a ghost story—one of a large class, and, therefore, perhaps more likely to be veracious. It has an appearance of strict and even narrow truthfulness. There was a certain Captain Blomberg, of some regiment unknown, on active service in America. Five or six of his brother officers, he being engaged on duty two hundred miles away, were dining together. The door was opened, and Captain Blomberg appeared, to everybody's surprise. Without speaking, he walked in and sat down in a vacant chair. They all asked him how he came there. To their questions he made no reply; then one of them said: "Blomberg, are you mad?" On this he rose and replied: "When you go back to London take my son to the Queen, and beg her to be his protector." This said, he walked out of the room as he had come in. A few days afterwards the news came that he had been killed in action on the very day and at the same hour of his appearance. It is pleasing to record that the Queen, on whose favour the gallant officer may have had some claims, did protect the son, who became Chaplain-in-Ordinary to His Majesty, Deputy Clerk of the King's Closet, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Can anyone tell me if there remains in the inns along the principal high roads, and especially in those leading from Dover to London, or from London to Ireland, any traces of a certain old custom long since forgotten? Formerly, wherever an Ambassador stopped for the night, the event was marked by the hanging up in the inn of his coat-of-arms. "We have hardly any notion," says the *Complete Ambassador* of 1654, "of the doings of our Ambassadors but by their Arms, which are hung up in Inns where they passed." When the custom was discontinued I know not, but it lingered until recently in the following form. When a Viceroy of Ireland travelled from London to Holyhead, he set up his coat-of-arms in every inn along the road where he passed a night. I find in a book of the year 1818 these words:—"On the great road from London to West Chester we find at the principal inns the coats-of-arms of several Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, framed and hung up in the best rooms. At the bottom of these armorial pictures is a full display of all the titles of the party, together with the date of the year when each viceroyship commenced."

The following note is intended for literary folk only. If, my dear brothers and sisters of letters, you desire to soothe your often afflicted souls with a spectacle of two criticisms of the same book hopelessly at variance, taking exactly opposite views: not in obscure papers, but in two leading papers—nay, the leading daily and the leading weekly; not opinions which may be harmonised and explained away, but flatly, absolutely, opposite, look at the *Times* and the *Spectator* of Saturday last. In each you will find a review of the "Yellow Aster," by "Iota." The former condemns it wholly; finds it—but no, we need not repeat the remarks of the critic. The latter treats it as a serious book, a remarkable book, and full of beauty, and—but no, we need not repeat the praises in this place. Observe that I am not taking one side or the other. I have not yet read the book; very likely I shall not read it. I daresay it is as good as the *Spectator* thinks; I daresay it is as bad as the *Times* thinks. But I do call attention to the fact that two reviewers of position and trust on great and important papers should deliberately form opinions so opposite. And with this example before us, dear brothers and sisters of letters, let us take heart at the next "slating," and say: "Even so was it with 'Iota' in the *Times*;" and at the next sympathetic effusion of praise, if it comes, we may say: "Even so was it with 'Iota' in the *Spectator*."

Somebody writes to the *Times* pointing out that we are gradually creating a whole class of Britons bold who pay no taxes at all. This grievance was one of the causes which led to the French Revolution; the nobles and the clergy paid no taxes. See how it works in this country. Duties are paid on Tobacco, on Tea, on Coffee, on Wine, Spirits, and Beer. Income-tax is paid on incomes over £150 a year. House duty is paid on rent over £20 a year. As a matter of custom, houses let by the week pay their duty through the landlord. Now, the duty on tea is 4d. a pound. I find that a family of eight persons consume about 1¼lb. of tea a week. Therefore, on the whole year it pays a tax of 260d. Or a single member of the family pays every year the sum of 2s. 6¼d., which is practically nothing at all. It comes to this. A man who lives in lodgings, who can persuade the Income-tax Commissioners that his income is under £150 a year; who does not smoke; who is a teetotaler, can actually get along without paying any taxes at all. Of course, there are one or two other points; he must not carry a coat-of-arms; or keep a dog; or take out a trade licence; or a game licence; or pay probate duties: but then these things are not expected of an income under £150 a year. Meantime, is it right that the teetotaler should contribute nothing at all towards the defence of his own country? And is not the time come when the working-man who now has the chief voice in the government of the country, should be taught to feel that his duty and his self-respect are involved in his personal contribution to the cost of keeping his country in the front?

One is constantly reminded, too late to see it, of this or that old custom observed in this place or that. There is the Royal Almonry on Maundy Thursday; there are the rental dues—a faggot, a bundle of nails, what not presented to the City Fathers on certain occasions: there are doles and charities, though these are now mostly things of the past—for example, that of the twenty-one sixpences of St. Bartholomew the Great. There have been no funds for the purpose for a long time—I suppose the Charity Commissioners swept all away—but private bounty keeps up the custom, and on Good Friday there were, as usual, twenty-one sixpences placed upon a tombstone for twenty-one widows. Now, I would respectfully invite the *City Press*, which records with laudable jealousy the few remaining customs, to tell us beforehand when they are going to happen, so that we may go and see them. They are very interesting little shows. For instance, I learned, more than a dozen years ago, of an impending election of the Ratcliffe Rosiere, and I attended the wedding and the singing of the anthem and the presentation of the purse in the vestry afterwards. I also took a piece of cake and drank a glass of wine to the health and happiness of the Rosiere. Many would like to attend on these occasions if they could learn beforehand.

As Lent is now over, one may recommend, as peculiarly appropriate for next Lent, the following diet. It comes from America. Quite a twelvemonth will be required to consider it prayerfully before we adopt it. It is highly recommended for hermits. For breakfast, 2 cents' worth of dried apples, without any drink. For dinner—midday dinner, that is—a quart of water in order to swell the apples. Take tea with a friend and go to bed.

SACRED CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A.

THOSE lovers of music who did not hear the cantata, "Footprints of the Saviour," at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Friday evening, ought to avail themselves of the opportunity of listening to the cantata, which will be afforded by its repetition on Wednesday evening next. The piece, which is composed by Mr. Edmund Rogers, is descriptive of the life of Christ on earth, and is mainly composed of familiar hymns set to new and pretty tunes. The leading soprano parts were assigned to Miss N. Tudball, Mrs. Farlow, and Miss Cummins, the contralto parts to Miss Tootill and Miss Hughes, and the tenor solos to Mr. H. O. Coates, whilst the lion's share of the work fell to Mr. A. F. Harrington, who took the whole of the bass solos and the recitatives. Mr. F. W. J. Vining accompanied on the piano and Mr. H. W. Nash on the organ, whilst Mr. F. J. Clarke, the energetic honorary secretary of the Association, conducted the performance in a very creditable manner. The cantata is divided into four parts, dealing respectively with Christ's childhood; His ministry on earth; His passion and death; His resurrection and ascension. After a soft harmonious prelude by Mr. Vining, the opening chorus, "Christians awake, salute the happy morn," burst joyously forth. Then came a brief recitative descriptive of the coming of the Wise Men from the East, followed by the chorale "Earth has many a noble city." The presentation of the Infant Jesus at the Temple was described, and then Miss Tudball gave with delicacy and sweetness the melodious soprano air, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." A further short recitation by Mr. Harrington prepared the way for Miss Carpenter's contralto solo, "The Heavenly child in stature grows." Mr. Harrington then gave a bass recitative, followed by the solo, pleasingly sung, "Now Jesus lifts his prayer on high." After a further short recitative descriptive of the temptation in the Wilderness, the soft and tuneful adagio chorus, "Forty days and forty nights" was carefully sung. Misses Tudball and Cummins took the soprano parts and Miss Hughes the contralto in the trio, "How welcome was the call." This is undoubtedly the gem of the cantata, and full justice was done to it by the ladies named. The recitation, "Jesus arose and rebuked the wind," prefaced the fine and well-rendered chorus, "Fierce was the wild billow." The tenor solo, "The Lord my pasture shall prepare," was taken by Mr. Coates who gave to the music a correct interpretation. A short interval followed the pretty chorale, "Rest of the Weary," given by Mrs. Farlow, Miss Hughes, Mr. Coates, and Mr. Main. The concert was re-commenced with the chorus and quartette, "Hosanna" a long and trying piece of music. Mr. Harrington's recitation describing the preparation for the Passover, was succeeded by the pathetic chorale, "Go to dark Gethsemane," carefully rendered by Misses Cummins and Hughes and Messrs. Main and Coates. The recitative narrating the incidents of Christ's delivery to Pilate led up to the chorus for tenors and basses, "Let Him be Crucified." Misses Tudball and Hughes sang the plaintive duet in G minor, "His trial o'er," with good effect, a transition being made to G major at the close. Miss Tudball imparted beautiful expression to the solo, "Sweet the moments," and good effect was given by the unaccompanied chorus at the strain of each verse. Miss Tudball and Miss Hughes and Messrs. Harrington sang with taste and care the plaintive quartette, "Oh come and mourn with us awhile." Mrs. Farlow, Miss Hughes, Mr. Coates, and Mr. Main followed with the chorale, "Resting from His work to-day." Mr. Harrington, for once in a way, was joined by Mr. Coates in the recitation "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" to which succeeded "He is risen," a bright stirring chorus, effectively sung. The duet, "Ye Men of Galilee," was given, unaccompanied by Messrs. Coates and Harrington, this being succeeded by the joyous chorus, "Hail the day that sees Him rise." An effective chorus "Crown Him with many crowns," fittingly closed a well-rendered cantata. The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to a fund for the purchase of a piano for the Central Rooms.

M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION, who has done so much to arouse popular interest in astronomy in France, and it may be said in all Europe, has put forth a volume of a sensational kind, partaking of the nature both of Jules Verne's works and of Bulwer Lytton's "The Coming Race." It is called "La Fin du Monde," and opens in the twenty-fifth century with the people terror-stricken at the approach of a comet. The shock comes, but does not end the world. There are fires and poisonings on a large scale through the generation of noxious gases, but humanity is not destroyed, and the author tells his readers about twenty-fifth century ways and manners, phonograms to the inhabitants of Mars, and speculations on the ancient beliefs as to the final destruction of the world, which M. Flammarion brings about after all, but rather later on, in the ten millionth century, to wit. There are no traces of the races and tongues of the twenty-fifth century. Continents have changed form, mountains have subsided, there is no vapour in the atmosphere. The solar heat has diminished little by little, the cold is more intense, and, finally, the decrepit earth—not rent by a cataclysm, but become incapable of sustaining life—is naught but death and desolation, the corpse of a world. It will be seen that the book is not too severely scientific. It owes nearly everything to an exuberant imagination, whilst elementary scientific principles are there for those who wish to cull them, which is about the last thing readers of this sort of books care to do. They are useful, however, in aiding us to gauge our real importance and our place in creation.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND AND THE PERSIAN ZOROASTRIAN AMELIORATION SOCIETY.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND, late Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, accompanied by Lady Durand, arrived in Bombay from Simla on Saturday morning last; and made a temporary sojourn in the bungalow of Captain Campbell, Acting Director of the Indian Marine, until he left for the English mail steamer in the afternoon. At 9 a.m., on Saturday, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, president, and members of the managing committee of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund, waited on Sir Mortimer at Captain Campbell's bungalow for the purpose of congratulating him on his being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Persia. The deputation consisted of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., president of the Society, and the following members:—Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, K. R. Cama, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sett, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, Ardasir Dossabhoy Moonshee, Ardasir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdin, Muncherjee Cawasjee Munsookh, J. C. Cama, Kaikhosroo Meherban Irani, and Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, honorary secretary. The deputation were very courteously received.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, on behalf of his father, Sir Dinshaw, read the following address:—

To His Excellency Sir H. Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Bombay.

Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned Parsees, and members of the managing committee of an Association formed in Bombay in 1854 for the purpose of ameliorating the condition and alleviating the distress of the indigent Zoroastrian inhabitants of Persia, take this opportunity, as you are passing through Bombay on your way to Persia, to personally approach you, with a view to enlist your sympathy and solicit your aid on behalf of our co-religionists in Persia. Allow us in the first place to tender to your Excellency our heartfelt congratulations on your appointment to the high and honorable post of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Persia, which Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, has selected you to fill, an appointment which places your Excellency in a favourable position to fulfil our desire of your assisting our brethren in Persia and to mitigate their sufferings. Your Excellency, perfectly conversant as you are with all affairs, both foreign and domestic relating to Persia and its people, know that our ancestors professing the religion of Zoroaster were originally natives of Persia, that they emigrated to India about twelve centuries ago, and that their descendants have settled and are now living in Western India under the benign sway of the British Government, which affords to them security of person and property, and perfect religious toleration. Out of the ancient Persians, those who were unable or unwilling to emigrate, remained in their native country of Persia, and were scattered in its different parts. They were oppressed and persecuted by successive Mahomedan Governors, and by the people. Their number was therefore reduced every year, and they are now chiefly confined to the districts of Yezd and Kerman. Although they are separated from us our deep sympathies are with them, we keep up communications with them, and commiserate their abject condition, which we are endeavouring to improve as much as is possible in our power. The number of Zoroastrians left in Persia was at one time exceedingly great, but in consequence of the domination of alien religionists they became by degrees reduced through forcible conversion to about 60,000 families in the last century, and since that time their number has thinned very considerably, so that they amount to no more than 9,269 persons at present. They are dependent upon the most precarious means of livelihood. They pursue the humblest of the numerous avocations which are successfully followed by their more fortunate fellow-citizens, the Mahomedans of Persia. In fact, they are abandoned to listlessness and despair. When the sufferings of these wretched men become utterly intolerable, they are obliged either to forsake their religion and embrace Mahomedanism, or clandestinely abandon their native country, tearing themselves away from their wives, children, and all they hold dear. Such is the sad account which we, though far removed from such scenes of wretchedness and misery, used to receive from our agent, the late Mr. Manockjee Limjee Hosung Hatteria, whom we had deputed to Persia for the purpose of assisting our co-religionists. In order to give your Excellency some notion of the kind of oppression practised on our co-religionists, we may state that Mahomedan rioters who murder our co-religionists are allowed to escape scot-free, and Parsee women are forcibly converted. On the death of a Parsee any member of his family, however distant, who might be a convert to Mahomedanism, on making a claim to the property of the deceased, is allowed the same, to the exclusion of all lawful Zoroastrian heirs. In preferring this claim the convert has the sanction and support of the Government functionaries. A Parsee buying landed property is obliged to pay one-fifth of the value of the property as fees to Moolas. The Parsees of Yezd and Kerman are prevented from building new or repairing their old houses. They are not allowed to wear white or new clothes, or to ride an animal. Parsee petty traders are obliged to pay road-taxes, and harassed with all sorts of exactions at the hand of road-tax gatherers. These matters have from time to time been brought to the notice of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia who has been from time to time graciously pleased to issue firmans on these subjects, prohibiting these practices, but these oppressive measures continue all the same, in defiance as if it were of his Majesty the Shah's own firmans. A petition was presented in 1881 to H. I. M. the Shah of Persia through Mr. Thomson, the British Representative at Teheran, and the Shah was pleased to issue a firman that in future all those who wished to embrace Mahomedanism should present an application to that effect to the Court of Justice at Teheran. For the carrying out of the intentions and purposes of our Society we have been sending agents from here to Persia. Our first agent, Mr. Manockjee Limjee Hosung Hatteria, having died, we appointed Mr. Kaikhusroo Tirandaz Khorsund, B. A., of the Bombay University, as our agent. Mr. Kaikhusroo, after representing our association for a short period, died a short time back at Kerman, and we have in his stead appointed Mr. Ardeshir Eduljee Shapoorjee as our agent. He may have often occasion to seek your Excellency's advice and assistance for the better carrying out of the work entrusted to him by us, and we trust that your Excellency will be pleased to assist him with your valuable advice and experience in case of such need and thus confer an obligation.

Sir Mortimer Durand, in addressing the deputation, said: Sir Dinshaw and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to receive this deputation. I must begin by thanking you for your congratulations, for which I am greatly obliged. Deeply sensible as I am of the honour conferred upon me by her Majesty the Queen in selecting me for the post of Minister in Persia, I need hardly say that I leave India with heartfelt regret. I was born in this country, and have served in it twenty years, and my father served in it forty years before me. I feel, in fact, that the people of India are my own people. This being the case, you may be sure that, wherever I may be, I shall not fail to watch over the interests of her Majesty's Indian subjects. And among them there is no community whose interests I shall watch over more carefully than yours, for I have the most sincere admiration for the intelligence and energy of the Parsees. I think you will agree with me that I had better perhaps say no more at present. I fear you give me credit for a much better knowledge of the affairs of Persia than I really possess. Until I have been in the country and made myself personally acquainted with its circumstances, I am hardly in a position to say very much. Of this, however, you may rest assured, that I shall bear in mind all you have told me, and that if I can do anything to help the members of your community in Persia, I shall always be glad to do so.

After some conversation, the deputation withdrew.

THAT remarkable young actress, Miss Olga Nethersole, has been giving an account to a *World* interviewer, who has tracked her down to her residence in Grove-end-road, of the manner in which she first obtained the opportunity she desired of playing a great part in an important house. After her appearances at the Adelphi, she was engaged to play the part of the betrayed girl in Mr. Pinero's The Profligate. In the production which followed that piece, the English version of M. Sardou's La Tosca, there was no part for her, and one day at the theatre she was lamenting the fact. It was on the dimly-lighted stage one morning that some one said, in answer to a remark she had made—Well, show us how you would play such and such a scene if your chance came. Miss Nethersole promptly went through the suggested scene of the play, for the benefit, as she supposed, of her solitary auditor. Suddenly, in the darkened theatre, a voice from the dress-circle called Bravo, bravo. It was Mr. Hare, who had witnessed the episode unseen, and he declared that he must find the young actress the opportunity she coveted. Hence it was that, after taking Mrs. Bernard Beere's place during the latter's illness, Miss Nethersole was chosen for the important part of the Countess Zick, in Diplomacy, in which she achieved so great a success.

PRATAPGAD FORT AND THE STORY OF SHIVAJI AND AFZUL KHAN.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, held on last Friday, Mr. R. P. Karkaria read a paper on Pratapgad Fort and the Story of Shivaji and Afzul Khan, in the course of which he said:—

Sir Richard Temple in his valedictory presidential address before our Society, in which he took a survey, somewhat after the manner of Bacon, of the whole field of knowledge about India, noted as a *lacuna* a want of a series of historical monographs on the great Mahratta fortresses of Western India. Though a considerable time has elapsed since then, during which the excellent volumes of the *Bombay Gazetteer* have been issued supplying much information about historical places, yet this want still remains to be supplied in the history of our Presidency. My writing on one of these forts is not to be taken as assuming a task which requires great ability, and which I think can best be done by Mahratta scholars who ought to do justice to the history of their great race and show the important part which it has played in the annals of India. However, collecting materials for a biography of Shivaji, the illustrious founder of the power of the Mahrattas, I had to go to the original sources in order to render my account trustworthy, especially as I am not going to base it merely upon English books, the obief of which is, of course, the great work of Grant Duff. I have found that there is a strong feeling of distrust in Duff's authority amongst the Mahrattas, who think that less than justice is done to their past by the author, and whose version of several important episodes differs considerably from his. This distrust, if not created, is certainly not allayed by the disappearance of the MS. materials collected by Duff, and upon which he professed to have based his narrative. Mr. Kirtane's charge, though latterly withdrawn in the second edition of his critical examination of the work, that the author had himself caused them to be destroyed, embodies, I am afraid, the prevalent opinion among his countrymen. Our late lamented President, the Hon. K. T. Telang, had caused a rigorous though fruitless search to be made for them among our archives where they were traditionally supposed to be preserved. And here let me pause to pay my humble share of tribute to the illustrious scholar who has passed away from among us in the full maturity of his powers, when their ripest fruit was expected from him, leaving, however, behind him as the richest legacy to his countrymen, the noble example of rare intellectual attainments, unselfishly devoted to the public good, combined with a pure and spotless life rarer still. His death, though it would be long felt in many departments of public activity, was a special loss to us, as he had taken of late to the critical study of the somewhat neglected history of his own people, and would have certainly given the Society, over which he presided for so brief a time, the first fruits of his later historical, as he had done of his early archæological, studies. Telang was unsuccessful in recovering Duff's MSS., and we may now take them as almost irrecoverably lost. Probably the Mahrattas are wrong in believing them to have been gratuitously and wilfully destroyed, and they are somewhat hasty in inference when a MS. is not found in its proper place. I may mention a notable and recent instance of this in the case of a very valuable MS. of the great Mahratta statesman, Nana Phadnavis. It is generally known that Nana had written an autobiography of his early career, a very rare thing for an Oriental, and especially a Hindoo, to have done. For, with the brilliant exception of Babar and two or three Mahomedans, no Asiatic that I know of has written his own life. Now Telang in a note to his excellent paper, containing his "Gleanings from the Mahratta Chronicles," which he contributed to the transactions of the last Oriental Congress at London, mentions the story of a Brahman of Satara that a certain Englishman, whom he remembered as "Mr. Brook," carried away this autobiography, and leaves us to infer that it is now lost. But this curious and valuable fragment was taken away from Satara by none other than General Briggs, who succeeded Duff as Resident at Satara, and intended to succeed him also as the historian of the people with whom both came in such close contact. He carried away the precious fragment, not to bury it out of sight, as most probably the Brahman suspected, but to translate it and publish it to the learned world in the original quarto, "Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of London," in the second volume of which it can still be consulted. Now, when such a theory has escaped the attention of a scholar of the reading of Telang, who in this matter worked in co-operation with other learned Mahratta scholars, there is some reason to hope that what is now considered as lost may be existing somewhere in some nook, awaiting the curious research of an enthusiastic scholar. It may be added that Briggs had intended to write a life of Nana, but though he lived to a great old age, he never published anything about the Mahratta statesman except a few fragments which are given by Major Evans Bell in the life of

public works of their English successors. Like their contemporaries, the Portuguese, the only relics of their former power and supremacy are their great fortresses, which are mostly, if not entirely, hill-forts owing to the genius of the people, and the force of circumstances, as those of the former were all seaforts (if the term can be used) on account of the maritime genius of that nation. Forts were in past times in India the chief instrument of war owing to the peculiar nature of the warfare of the times. With the establishment of the English as the paramount power in the land they have ceased to be of use, as the hostile strength that could be supplied to them has been cut off at its source. But in the event of the central power relaxing or breaking down, there is every likelihood of these fortresses renewing their former warlike existence, and swarming anew with marauders.

Pratapgad was one of Shivaji's early forts, built for him by his trusted Lieutenant More Trimal Pingle in 1656. Its position attests the great sagacity of the great "Mountain Rat" as he was contemptuously called by his enemy, Aurangzeb, who, however, had to acknowledge the great ability and organising sagacity of his foe. "Mountain Rat" he certainly was, knowing every nook and corner of this mountainous country, and how to turn his knowledge to the best account. This fortress stands on the brow of the Deccan, commanding on all sides a very important country. On the south it overlooks the Par Pass, the old high road leading from the Deccan into the Konkan, and the only good outlet from the interior. To the north it guards the source of the Savitri and the Krishna, two rivers that rise a few miles off near the Mahableshwar Temples. To the east flows the Koyna, past the Mahabieshwar hills on to Satara, and its banks are protected by this fort. To the west stretches away an undulating hilly tract joining the Konkan and sloping to the sea sixty miles off. Pratapgad is to the extreme north of a range of hills which extend far into the interior, and of which Makhangadh, the hill known as the Saddle-back to the visitors of Mahableshwar, and Choragadh, are other prominent peaks. But there is no important pass between any of these hills, which, indeed, are almost impassable, and the only outlet is the Par Pass between this fort and the rest of the range. Shivaji thus pitched upon this high commanding rock to secure access to his territories on the Nira and the Koyna, and to strengthen the defence of this important pass. The fortification consists of a double wall encircling the top of the hill, one below the other, thus forming a lower and a upper fort with a long outwork projecting from the eastern gate of the lower fort and ending in a high round bastion, called Abdoolla's Tower, from the head of the famous Abdoolla or Afzul Khan, killed below, being buried in it. The walls which are nowhere very thick or high, follow the nature of the ground in zigzag lines, rising in one place and falling in another. Both the forts have bastions on all the four sides commanding all the approaches. In the lower fort is the temple of Bhowani, the patron goddess of Shivaji and his family, who inspired him throughout his career. It is an unattractive old gloomy looking building, with a black stone image of the goddess is a dark cell, the scene being quite in keeping with the bloody deeds in the Mahratta Chief's career connected with this Bhowani Mata.

The upper fort, which is called Bala Killa, contains smaller temples of Mahadev and Maruti and a small building, a few feet square, which is pointed out as Shivaji's house. One can well imagine, standing in *this* grass-grown roofless shed, how two hundred and thirty-five years ago Shivaji must have passed sleepless nights here, contemplating the utter ruin of his power that was planned by the Bijapore court, with the enormous army of its great general encamped in the plain and valley in the distance, whose camp fires he could clearly descry, and whose fanfare of trumpets fell on his listless ears as he lay here revolving his daring and unscrupulous projects of defence in his mind. We must now describe shortly this great event for ever connected with Pratapgad and renowned in Mahratta history.

Within three years after the building of Pratapgad the Bijapore authorities determined to crush with a great effort the rising power of their rebellious subject Shivaji. A large army of 5,000 horse and 7,000 foot with artillery and other supplies marched from Bijapore under the ill-fated Afzul Khan, and after various stages encamped in the valley of the Koyna between Mahableehwar and Pratapgad. Shivaji entrenched himself in the latter fort, and knowing the hopelessness of meeting such a large and well-appointed army in open battle, meditated how best to overcome his adversary by stratagem. He feigned submission and sent humble messages to Afzul requesting him to depute some men to receive his homage and settle the terms of peace. The Mahomedan general, who seems to have been of a frank nature, totally unsuited to meet Mahratta diplomacy, sent a Brahmin in his service, Gopinath Pant, to settle the affair with Shivaji. The Brahmin, who was won over by religious scruples as well as promises of a *jagir* by the crafty Mahrattta, who disclosed to him his place of overcoming the Mahomedan foe, Afzul, was to be inveigled to an interview, alone and unarmed, and to be murdered, and his army demoralised by their chief's sudden death was to be surprised and cut down. The Brahmin easily persuaded his confiding chief to go unarmed and with a single attendant to the foot of the fortress, where Shivaji was to meet him in the same state and surrender in person. The army was to be kept at a distance, as no fight was expected, and the whole thing was to end in peace and order, and the great Mahratta plague was to end for ever. Afzul Khan dressed in a plain white muslin garment, with nothing but a sword by his side, advanced in a palanquin to the place of interview. Shivaji prepared himself in a characteristic manner for the critical occasion. After bathing and worshipping and receiving the blessings of his mother, he put on his steel armour concealed under the cotton gown, hid a dagger in his right sleeve, and under the fingers of the left hand held the treacherous weapon, shaped like the tiger's claws, famous among the Mahrattas as the *wagnakha*. Thus prepared, he slowly descended the fortress, and after much hesitation and slouching came in sight of Afzul, who advanced alone to meet him with the customary embrace. No sooner was the spare form of Shivaji in the arms of the huge Mahomedan, than the treacherous *wagnakha* was plunged into his side, and the dagger did the rest. The Mahratta soldiers that had been kept in ambush in the woods came out and surprised the escort, which was at a distance. The Bijapore army quite demoralised, as expected by this sudden stroke of treachery, was paralysed and surrendered in disorder and confusion. The vast horde of cavalry, infantry and artillery melted away before this daring stroke, and Shivaji became master of the situation. The dead body of Afzul, with its head cut off, was buried on a southern spur of the hill, and the plain tomb built of chunam is still to be seen under a miserable shed, a little to the left of the road leading to the top. The head was taken to the fort and buried under the bastion which Shivaji is said to have built after this event, and rather cynically to have called Abdoolla's Tower, after the over-confident Mahomedan general's name who lies in it.

This is the ordinary version of this episode given by historians like Grant Duff and the one to be found in that excellent guide and historical tourist's companion, the *Bombay Gazetteer*. This account is based on the great Mahomedan historian of Aurangzeb, Mahammad Hashim, better known as Khafi Khan, who writes with a strong and evident bias against the great Hindoo Chief, but who has been followed almost implicitly by every European writer. "The truculent rebel," says Khafi Khan, "knowing that he could gain nothing by regular warfare, artfully sent some of his people to express his repentance, and to beg forgiveness of his offences. After some negotiation the deceitful Brahmans made an agreement that Shivaji should come to wait upon Afzul Khan at a certain place under his fortress, with only three or four servants, and entirely without arms . . . The designing rascal, by sending various presents and fruits of the country, and by his humbleness and submission, conciliated Afzul Khan, who fell into the snare, believing his false deceiving statements, and observing none of the caution which the wise commend. Without arms he mounted the *palki* and proceeded to the place appointed under the fortress. He left all his attendants at the distance of a long arrow-shot. Then the deceiver came down on foot from the fort, and made his appearance with manifestations of humility and despair. Upon reaching the foot of the hill, after every three or four steps, he made a confession of his offences, and begged forgiveness in abject terms and with limbs trembling and crouching. He begged that the armed men and the servants who had accompanied Afzul Khan's litter should move farther off. Shivaji had a weapon called in the language of the Dakhni *bichua*, on the fingers of his hand, hidden under his sleeve, so that it could not be seen. He had concealed a number of armed men among the trees and rocks all about the hill, and he had placed a trumpeter on the steps, to whom he said, 'I intend to kill my enemy with this murderous weapon; the moment you see me strike, do not think about me, but blow your trumpet and give the signal to my soldiers.' He had given orders to his troops also that as soon as they heard the blast of the trumpet they should rush out and fall upon the men of Afzul Khan, and do their best to attain success. Afzul Khan, whom the angel of doom had led by the collar to that place, was confident in his own courage, and saw Shivaji approach unarmed and fearing and trembling. He looked upon his person and spirit as much alike, so he directed all the men who had accompanied his litter to withdraw to a distance. The treacherous foe then approached and threw himself weeping at the feet of Afzul Khan, who raised his head, and was about to place the hand of kindness on his back and embrace him. Shivaji then struck the concealed weapon so fiercely into his stomach that he died without a groan. According to his orders, the trumpeter blew a blast of triumph to arouse the concealed troops. Men on horse and foot then rushed forth in great numbers on all sides, and fell upon the army of Afzul Khan, killing, plundering and destroying. The blood-thirsty assassin rushed away in safety and joined his own men, whom he ordered to offer quarter to the defeated troops. . . . Fortune so favoured this treacherous worthless man, that his forces increased, and he grew more powerful every day." (Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VII., p. 258.) The strong bias of this varnished dramatic account is patent, and it is hard that it could have been accepted without scrutiny by any historian.

By the side of this account there is another written at about the same time by the celebrated Englishman, Dr. Fryer, who was in India from 1672-81 and was, therefore, a contemporary of Shivaji:—"Abdool Khan, an experienced soldier, was outwitted by Shivaji. For he understanding of his having taken the field, while the main body was yet at distance enough, he sent to him flattering and seducing messages, intimating withal if he would stop his march, at an appointed *choultry* out of sight of such rendezvous, he would meet him, and kiss his feet; begging that he would not the obliging office of peace-maker between him and the king. Abdool Khan, thinking no less than that he meant sincerely consented, though advised to the contrary by his friends (whether out of superstition, as the dying of an elephant and other bad presaging omens, or they doubting the integrity of Shivaji, I know not), but they could not prevail. At the day prefixed, therefore, he takes with him his son and a selected number, which he credited would not be outequalled by Shivaji upon his former protestations and hopes of reconcilement; but the perfidious man had placed an ambuscade, and with a smaller show in appearance than Abdool brought, waits his coming, who, as soon as he spied him afar off, went forth to meet him, and prostrates himself before him with feigned tears, craving pardon for his offence, and would not rise till he had assured him of his being his advocate to procure it. Going to enter the *choultry* together, he cries out, like a fearful man, that his lord (so he styled the general) might execute his pleasure on him, and ease him of his life, which Abdool Khan surmising was because he was armed, and the other came seemingly alarmed, delivered his sword and poniard to his page, and bade him enter with courage, where after some parley he slips a stiletto from under his coat sleeve, and then eyeing his blow, struck it at his heart, whereat the signal was given, and his men came forth, in which scuffle Abdool's son gave Shivaji a wound, but was forced to change habit, with a *frass* immediately, and venturing through untrodden paths hardly escaped to the camp, who thereupon were so discomfited that they quickly dispersed themselves and left the field open to Shivaji." This account with its embellishments must have been taken up by Fryer from hearsay, and is of a piece with the other wonderful and absurd things he recounts of the Mahrattas whom he calls Swagi. Moreover, the English then bore no goodwill to them as they were greatly harassed by Shivaji whom they dreaded and detested. Other contemporary authorities like Manucci-Catron and Dellon write in the same strain. And later writers follow them. Even the judicious Orme is justly called the Thucydides of Indian history, who wrote about Shivaji in his *Historical Fragment* in 1782, and takes, on the whole, a very high view of his character, briefly says: "He seduced the commander Abdool to a conference, by professions of submission, and stabbed him with his own hand; it is said by a device which, if practicable, could not be suspected; on which an ambuscade cut down all the retinue, except the general's son, who escaped back to the camp, which immediately broke up and dispersed," (p. 7, ed. 1805). Jonathan Scott, writing a few years later in 1794, in his History of the Deccan, based on Ferishita and other Mahomedan authors, tells the same story. "Shivaji with artful policy now wrote to the general imploring pardon for his crimes, and inviting him to come and receive his submission. Abdoolla advanced without opposition near the residence of the rebel, and it was agreed that he should repair to a tent with ten followers, where Shivaji would meet him with only five attendants. They met accordingly, when the treacherous zemindar stabbed Abdoolla in embracing him." (History of the Deccan, Vol. II., p. 8.) Scott Waring in his History of the Mahrattas, written in 1810, gives the same, with a word for the Mahratta Chief as we shall see presently. Grant Duff followed him in 1826 with the story, whose history we have traced just now, and he has stereotyped it, as it were, for every writer who has followed him to our own days quotes bodily from him. Even the excellent volume of Mr. Lane Poole on Aurangzeb, published a few months ago, gives this traditional account without criticism.

But the Mahrattas have from the first given their own account of this episode, which differs entirely from what we have seen to be the Mahomedan and European view. It occurs in prose as well as verse in their various *bakhars and Powdas*. In the *Powda* or ballad written on this affair by Ajsandas during Shivaji's lifetime, and given by Messrs. Acworth and Salingram in their recent laborious collection, it is given in stirring indigenous verse with many interesting details. As I have said, all the *bakhars* agree in this matter. I have taken the most important of these for a basis of my account. This is the *bakhar* of Shivaji by Krishnaji Anant Sabahsad, who was an official at the court of the first Rajaram, and wrote a few years after Shivaji's death, in about 1695. There are many other *bakhars* of Shivaji, especially that by Chitnis, written at the beginning of this century, which contains many important traditions and other matter not quite authenticated. But Sabhashad's account, as it is one of the earliest, is also accepted as authentic and trustworthy, especially in the painstaking edition of Mr. Krishna Narayen Sane. Mr. Rajaram Bhagwat, Professor of Sanskrit at St. Xavier's College, who is known for his studies in Mahratha history, also attaches great value to Sabbahed's *bakhar* in his own excellent life of Shivaji. Mr. Udas' work in Marathi may also be mentioned in this connection.

In moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna said:—I rise to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria for his very learned, interesting, and critical paper. This is not a mere convential vote of thanks, but really a well deserved one, because Mr. Karkaria has dealt with a controversial point in the history of the Mahrattas which has always been regarded as unsatisfactory. Grant Duff is generally believed to have dealt with this point as he has dealt with many other controversial points in an off-hand manner, taking for Gospel truth any information which was placed at his disposal without sifting, verifying, and comparing it with other sources of information. Meadows Taylor has taken the basis substantially for his novel Tara from the same sources. It seems that Mr. Scott Waring only has taken pains to represent the two sides of the incident. The late lamented Mr. Yeshwant Anandrao Udas, in his little work on Mahableshwar, while describing Pratapgad, touches the incident of Afzul Khan's death and takes the same critical historical view of it as the learned writer of the paper under discussion has placed before the Society. The *powada* mentioned by Mr. Karkaria is given by Mr. Udas in his little book. The version of the incident given in the *powada*, tallies to a great extent with that found in the *bakhars*. Afzul Khan is represented as a giant, and Shivaji is described as a pigmy, which appears to be corroborated by historical accounts available. Although Shivaji has been described by Grant Duff and others as wily, murderous, and predatory, and Afzul Khan as noble and unsuspecting, still the statements are not confirmed by the *powada* and the *bakhars*. Afzul Khan has been described by the latter as trying by any means, fair or foul, to get Shivaji into his clutches, either alive or dead, and through the instrumentality of a Brahmin Vakeel, causing the interview to be arranged. Shivaji has been described as extremely nervous on the occasion, and all he did was for his self-defence. He had *wagnakha* armour and bichava to serve him in need. Shivaji took leave of his mother, who blessed him, and advanced with tremulous steps, extremely apprehensive of the result of the interview with the Khan. They both met, and at the meeting Afzul Khan is described as having embraced Shivaji almost to suffocation. The latter, suspecting the treacherous intention of his adversary, plunged his *wagnakha* into his belly and killed him. Mr. Karkaria has given all the versions of the incident to the world with his critical remarks, and I have no doubt a judicial balancing of his arguments will enable the public to wipe off the unjust slur cast on the fair name and fame of that great man. That these are signs in the present century of giving Shivaji his due is borne testimony to by the fact that his Excellency Lord Harris, in his speech at Kolhapur on the installation of his Highness the Maharaja, described Shivaji as "Immortal Shivaji." Mr. Karkaria has laid the Society under deep obligations by his interesting paper, and through it the whole Mahratta nation. With these observations I have great pleasure in proposing the motion of according him a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. B. K. Thakur said:—I second with pleasure the vote of thanks just moved. Mr. Karkaria's interesting paper suggests several remarks, but it would take long to discuss it adequately, and it is late. I will, therefore, note only a few points. When I visited Pratapgad I was shown a tree, believed to be planted in Shivaji's time. It would be interesting to learn whether there is any truth in the tradition. Again, what is the real name of the Brahmin who was Afzul Khan's envoy, and is represented to have decoyed his master into Shivaji's toils? Mr. Karkaria, following some *bakhars*, calls him Gopinath. But Grant Duff calls him Puntojee Gopinath, an odd name: while the *bakhar* translated by Mr. Forrest in his *Selections, Maratha Series*, calls him Dattaji Gopinath. Mr. Karkaria has referred to the manifest prejudice and bigotry of Mahomedan historians. He refers especially to Kafi Khan. In support of this I need only observe that the historian coins for the date of Shivaji's death a chronogram which means "The Infidel went to Hell"—*Kafir bejahannam rajt!* The Mahomedans called the Mahrattas rats and reptiles and many other names; and the witty phrases travelled from lip to lip and one book to another. But for the wittiest of them all commend me to this chronogramatic epigram which records the death of the greatest of the Mahrattas: Lastly, gentlemen, I wish to say a word about Grant Duff, and I wish to avoid being misunderstood. Grant Duff undertook a huge task, and there cannot be two opinions about his book on the whole. But those who know it best know that there are portions in it written in a hurry. I will give an instance. You know there were several wars between First Madhavrao Peshwa and Haidar Alli of Maisur. Now in the second of these the Peshwa and Nizam Alli were allies. Wilks, the historian of Maisur, accuses Madhavrao of deceiving the Nizam on that occasion, and Grant Duff follows Wilks. But in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society are given translations of certain letters relating to the war; a translation is also given of the treaty between the Peshwa and Haidar which closed the war. These translations are furnished by Briggs, whom Mr. Karkaria has mentioned; and they show conclusively that Madhavrao did not deceive his ally at all. Opinions might differ about men and measures and policies; but a fact is a fact. And I have mentioned a fact that occurred to me just now to show that even Grant Duff might err. But even if he and the Mahomedan historians have *not* erred in their account of Afzul Khan's murder, even if we are to believe all they say about Shivaji's behaviour on that occasion, Mr. Karkaria has done well to remind us that in judging Shivaji—if we judge him at all—we should not lose sight of the practices and prejudices of his time.

THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a leading Khoja merchant and citizen, and an influential mill-owner, has, with generosity which is rare among his community, set apart a fund of a lakh of rupees for the establishment of an orphanage to be named, "The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage," together with a building for the purposes of the proposed institution. The members of his community have, on previous occasions, benefitted from Mr. Currimbhoy's private charity and public beneficence; but the present munificent gift is likely to place him high in the estimation of his countrymen, and to earn him the lasting gratitude of those for whose special benefit it is intended. The gift was semi-privately announced yesterday at a meeting of the members and supporters of the Khoja Nirashrit Fund, of which Mr. Currimbhoy is a trustee and honorary secretary, when the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Currimbhoy's philanthropic, but quiet and unostentatious nature, and of the judgment and foresight which had prompted him to endow a charity on the lines of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage. The undermentioned gentlemen have been nominated trustees of the proposed charity:—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rehmoobhhoy Allana, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, A. M. Daramsi, Nenseybhoy Khairajbhoy, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, who is to act as honorary secretary to the trustees. In addition to these trustees, a committee of twelve influential Khoja gentlemen is to be appointed for the management of the affairs of the proposed orphanage.

PRESENTATION TO A RETIRED POLICE OFFICER.

On Saturday, the very interesting function of presenting a gold watch to Rao Saheb Dajee Gangajee who voluntarily retired from the police service in the beginning of this month, was performed by Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police. A special parade of all the European and Native officers was held for the purpose, at the Byculla Headquarters. The presentation was a fitting compliment to Rao Saheb Dajee Gungajee Rane, who served the Government meritoriously for an exceptionally long period, his valuable work being from time to time recognised by the authorities. Rao Saheb Dajee Gungajee served in different capacities in the police force for nearly fifty-five years, and during that time won golden opinions, not only from his superior officers, but also from the general public, as was demonstrated by the petition lately signed by native residents, asking the Commissioner to extend the services of the Rao Saheb. On account of private affairs, however, as well as of old age, the Rao Saheb had no desire to continue his official connection with the police force. The record of the late officer's meritorious services is a long and interesting one, and his skill as a detective was far above the average. At the time of his retirement on a well-earned pension Rao Saheb was the Chief Inspector in charge of the Reserve Police Force. His courtesy, genial manner, and sympathy with all who came to him to seek advice had won great respect for him. He was a most zealous and trustworthy officer but modest withal, and ready to extend a helping hand to the needy.

Mr. Vincent said that he had much pleasure in presenting that morning a token of regard and affection, on behalf of the officers of the police to one who was held in high esteem amongst all the officers and men of the force. It was gratifying to learn that the Rao Saheb's services were not only acknowledged by the Government but by the public also. He was highly respected by all for the integrity, zeal, ability, and energy he had shown during the whole period of his services. The Commissioner asked the other officers to follow in the footsteps of the Rao Saheb, and expressed a hope that he might be spared for many years to enjoy his well-earned pension.

Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungajee, in reply, tendered his heartfelt thanks to the Commissioner as well as his predecessors under whom he had served and who were all very kind to him. He also thanked each and every police officer, both European and Native, for their good wishes and for their kindness in presenting him with the watch, which he regarded as a token of good-will towards himself. He expressed his sorrow at parting from so many kind friends, and begged once more to thank them very heartily for their kindness to him.

The parade was then dismissed amidst cheers.

The watch bears the following inscription, engraved in the inner casing: "Presented to Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungajee Rao Rane, J. P., as a token of esteem by the Officers of the Bombay City Police Force." The watch was purchased from Messrs. Marcks and Co., the choice being made by Superintendent Browin, who in conjunction with Sirdar Abdullally had collected the subscriptions.

THE DE SILVA CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have been instructed by his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun who is at present at Damaun, to write to you with reference to certain statements in your editorial on the DeSilva case which appeared in your issue of the 19th instant.

In that leader you state "DeSilva found the money for the conduct of the famous Padroado case in which the Bishop of Damaun was concerned. De Silva spent some Rs. 40,000 in costly litigation which he forced on the unhappy Bishop, coming forward ostensibly to protect the Catholic laity from ecclesiastical oppression, which took the form of a refusal to allow DeSilva to have the control of the property attached to a local Church."

The above portion of your leader is totally incorrect. DeSilva was not a party to the prosecution against his Lordship, and we fail to see whence you could have gathered your information. In some quarters your editorial has been understood to mean that it was at DeSilva's instance that his Lordship defended himself in the Padroado case, and that DeSilva contributed Rs. 40,000 (?) towards the expenses of his Lordship. This interpretation has probably been put on your statements because of its being known that DeSilvas' paper "The Portuguese Britannico" was opposed to the prosecution and partly possibly because of the language used by you.

The idea of his Lordship having been led by DeSilva into litigation speaks for itself and requires no comment but we are instructed by his Lordship to emphatically deny that he ever received on his own account or to meet the expenses of his defence a single pie either from DeSilva or any other person and to add that it is well known that his Lordship declined to accept even the subscription raised for his defence.—Yours, &c.,

DAPHTARY AND FERREIRA.
Bombay, April 21. Attorneys-at-Law.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Two regiments, the Barakzai and Mamadzai have arrived at Jellalbad to strengthen the garrison there, in view of the early despatch of a portion for the Kafiristan frontier.

A JELLALABAD correspondent writes that the Amir's son Habibulla, is engaged in a shooting trip in the Jellalabad district, and will very shortly leave for Mammakhel.

TRANS-FRONTIER news writers say that the Amir should lose no time in conquering Kafiristan, and if he delays, the Russians on the Badakhshan frontier will be beforehand with him. It is stated that there are already a number of Russian emissaries in Kafiristan.

CONSIGNMENTS of Indian exhibits for the Antwerp International Exhibition are now on their way to that place. Indian art-ware and manufactures will, we hear, be fairly well represented.

WITH the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan, the strength of the detachment, 5th Bombay Infantry, proceeding to Khelat, in relief of the detachment 2nd Bombay (Grenadiers) Infantry, will be reduced to 200 men, and the headquarters at Shelabagh increased by 50 rifles. This arrangement has the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ACCORDING to instructions from the Amir, General Ghulam Haider Khan left Jellalabad on the 9th instant, going by double marches to Kabul, where, it is supposed, the Amir desired to consult the General about sending troops to Kafiristan. The Amir will also depute General Gholam Haider, to settle with the representative of the Indian Government about the demarcation of the Afghan frontier in that direction. Sirdar Shad Muhammad, Governor General of Jellallabad, will be his assistant.

THE Governor of the Straits Settlements has applied to the Government of India for the services of an Assistant Engineer to carry out the irrigation works at Perak, on which Mr. Claude Vincent has just reported. The undertaking is not a large one, so no great expenditure is permissible on the staff. Mr. Vincent has proceeded from Perak to Japan on three months' leave.

A GREAT sensation was created in Shanghai, in last week of March by the murder of Kim-ok-Kien, a Corean political refugee. The murdered man was the leader of a rebellion against the Corean Government in 1884 and caused seven of the principal officers of state to be murdered. His assassin, who has been arrested, is a fellow-countryman who states that he committed the murder in obedience to the express instructions of the King of Corea. The murdered man had found refuge in Japan after the rebellion and had been induced by some means, which as yet, are not definitely understood, to go to Shanghai, and he had only been there a day or two when his murderer—who came with him from Japan, where the two seem to have been on intimate terms—deliberately shot him while in his room in a Japanese hotel in Shanghai.

To help His Excellency Hsu Chen-wei, Director-General of the Grand Canal, now specially appointed by the Throne to deal with the Yungting River near Tientsin, the sum of Tls. 300,000 (says a native correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*) has been voted, at a special convention of Board of Revenue dignitaries for the purposes in view. But it is estimated that this sum is not enough to make intended improvements to the river permanent. This is the same river which the Viceroy Li in a memorial last December reported to the Throne as requiring a temple to contain the river sprite which had been disturbing the free navigation of the water-way for the past twelve months.

THE committee which met in Calcutta to draft the Cantonment regulations, dealt so exhaustively with the subject that it is not likely they will be called upon to reassemble. The Secretary, Mr. Wigley, is now engaged in putting the report into final shape, indexing the rules, &c., and it will remain for the Government to pass an opinion upon the work done.

IN the final heat of the Mutra Cup the Maharaja of Patiala, Mr. Pickett, Mr. Jardine and Colonel Heera Singh competed. The winner was Heera Singh. The Hog Hunters' Cup was won by Mr. Wood's Florence, owner up; and the Pony Hog Hunters' Cup by Colonel Pretum Singh's Sam, ridden by the owner.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, Political Agent in Chitral, has passed an uneventful winter at Mustagh in company with his small escort of 15th Sikhs under a British officer. There has been nothing to disturb the monotony of life in a country covered with snow for months together and cut off from the outside world by high mountain ranges. The Mehtar of Chitral has not been disturbed by any plots against him and his authority is said to have been steadily extended over the whole of the territory which he governs. Chitral, at least, is not likely to give us any further trouble, unless that restless spirit, Umra Khan of Jandoul, should seek to find in the southern valleys a new field for his ambition. In that case, remarks a contemporary, indirect pressure from the Peshawar side may have to be applied, as he cannot be permitted to encroach upon a State under British protection.

DURING the last six months the average number of British soldiers within the Central Jail at Rangoon has seldom been much under half a company in any one month. There are seldom any Royal Artillerymen in the jail and never more than two or three. But from one or two—particularly one—of the British Infantry regiments the men are frequently being admitted—so often in fact that on more than one occasion, to prevent overcrowding, European prisoners have been sent to the jail at Thayetmyo. The jail officials believe owing to so many men are being sent to prison from one corps, that there must be something wrong somewhere, and undoubtedly the jail officials are right.

THE Bengal Jute Mills have introduced a new description of gunny bag for packing seeds and other produce for foreign export. It is already being very generally used for the groundnuts shipped at Pondicherry and South Arcot. Although the cost of the new bags is nearly 50 per cent. more than that of the old gunny, and the weight about 40 per cent. greater, the economic advantages of the former are very striking, as the wastage from loss of weight in dryage and evaporation constitute an important item in the export groundnut trade. The new bag is made of jute, which is *twilled* in the process of manufacture and produces a hard and durable cloth.

UNDER telegraphic orders from the Political Agent and District Magistrate of Sukkur, a man named Barkat Ali, alias Showkut, the editor of the native journal *Aftab-i-Hind*, Jullundur, was arrested and placed in the judicial *hawalat*, on Friday the 13th, on a charge of forgery. The warrant followed by post. Rumour supposes that the prisoner may have had something to do with the Will of his Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur, who lately died, and that he had something to do with the letter of the Secretary to Government anent the title of successor to the *gaddi* of the late Khan. Barkat Ali offered bail, but the District Magistrate of Shikarpur refused to accept it. No particulars of the case are known as yet.

A FLORIST in the Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, this Easter, had the ingenious idea of attracting people to his shop by organising what may be called a *tableau vivant* of Christ in the tomb. The tradesman's back shop, converted into a *chapelle ardente*, is decorated with garlands of roses and white lilac, which hang in profusion from the ceiling, and are attached in festoons on the walls. Enveloped in a white shroud, lying in the position of the Christ of Philippe de Champaigne, with bare arms, feet, and hands stained with the *stigmata*, the forehead apparently bleeding from the crown of thorns, with disordered hair around his bowed head, and with a pale face and sunken eyes, a figure—that of Jesus—is shown to the public, not in wax, but in living flesh and blood. The man who lies thus in the florist's shop during ten hours of the day is a painter's model.

A TELEGRAM from home announces the death of Dr. E. Brown-Sequard. The deceased was a leading authority on cerebral and nervous physiology.

IN the mind of the Punjabi, familiarity with the iron horse has not bred respect. A short time ago a man jumped out of the up-mail merely to avoid payment of excess fare. He intended no doubt to walk the last mile or two, but he was killed. A native woman on Monday night was more lucky, she jumped out of a mixed train because she found that her husband was left behind and she walked back to him. But a mixed train on the N. W. R. does not travel at terrific speed.

ANOTHER deserter from the German army has walked to Paris from the Eastern frontier, and has given himself up to the police. The man arrived in Pantin all travel-stained and weary. He went to the local Commissary, and stated that he was a native of Posen, and had belonged to a German Artillery Corps stationed in Metz. While at drill he was struck by an officer, whose blow he returned. At night he escaped from the place in which he was confined, and went to Pagnysur-Moselle, on French territory, where he obtained a "permit" from the Mayor, changed his uniform for an ordinary suit of clothes, and started for Paris. The deserter was detained for a time by the Pantin Commissary, who gave him food and then sent him to the Prefecture of Police.

PRINCE BISMARCK, according to a correspondent of a German newspaper, has felt all the winter the effects of his serious illness last autumn. Now, however, one may safely say that his health is as good as it was before he went to Kissingen. The doctor's injunctions as to moderation in drinking and smoking which the Prince had to obey up to last month have therefore now been cancelled, and the Prince daily smokes his long pipe, which is most carefully kept in order by his valet. The ex-Chancellor, who never despised a drop of "something good," and who always considered water better for outward than inward use is allowed to drink wine again. He has given up drinking beer altogether except on very rare occasions. His physician does not object to his drinking a glass of good whisky at luncheon, as is the custom on the estates and farms in North Germany amongst rich and poor alike. With the improvement of his bodily health, his spirits, which were never very low, have also improved, and he likes chatting an hour or two with visitors who are again seen at the manor of Friedrichsruh.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* directs the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the fact that that most inhuman and cruel sport, bull-fighting, is beginning to be tolerated in France. Surely an appeal to the corresponding Society in Paris would have some effect, more especially as it is against the French laws to kill the bulls. On Easter Monday five unfortunate brutes, hardly more than calves, were tortured, and finally despatched, in the *Arenes*, at Bayonne. The greater part of the English contingent from Biarritz had the good grace to leave after the first bull had been killed. A more cowardly spectacle it would be impossible to imagine than the sight of one of these poor animals, bleeding, exhausted, and surrounded by the fiends whose duty it is to torture him! A prize-fight is doubtless a brutal exhibition but at least it is man to man, and not ten to one; also the pugilists who take part in a fight do so of their own free will.

PHOTOGRAPHY is now indicted in the interest of public justice. A correspondent writes to the *Standard*, insisting that photography has not proved a very trustworthy means of identification. Last summer, he says, a man named Percy Blake was tried at the old Bailey for burglary, when a warder and three constables swore to him as being a notorious criminal named Stead, who had been several times convicted. The photographs of Stead at Scotland-yard were certainly most extraordinarily like Blake, and, to make the similarity between the two men the more marked, Stead was convicted on his last trial under the alias of Blake. Yet Blake was not Stead, but was a peaceable and respectable man, and a little care would have shown the authorities that at the time of Stead's first sentence, which was one of five years, Blake was only thirteen years old. Photography in this case simply misled the police, and was terrible near bringing about the conviction of a pefectly innocent man. Had Blake been without friends or means, it is said, he would at this moment most assuredly have been serving a long term of imprisonment.

THE Hall of the French School of Archæology, Athens, has been the scene of an event of unique interest to modern musicians, as well as to the admirers of ancient Greek art—the performance of the Hymn to Apollo for the first time for two thousand years. In presence of the King of Greece and most of the members of the Royal family, the Ministers, the Corps Diplomatique, and the *elite* of the citizens and foreign visitors, M. Homolle, the Principal of the Institution, delivered an address describing the discovery by the French in their excavations at Delphi of the ancient Greek Hymn to Apollo, with the ancient music engraved on a marble slab. After the conclusion of M. Homolle's speech, a choir proceeded with the accompaniment of a piano, to sing Apollo's Hymn to the ancient music. The performance, which was a great success produced a profound impression on the audience, the King being deeply affected. Every one present indeed, was ravished by the charm of the music, and its mingled originality, simplicity, and grandeur. The hymn occupied a quarter of an hour in its performance, and an *encore* was given by special desire of his Majesty.

A DEFINITION of beauty does not help us (says the writer of a long and interesting article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*), for every one who feels interest enough to think upon the matter accepts only that which appeals to his own innate perceptions. In a general way, no doubt, human beings prefer the variety to which they are accustomed. The black man fancies a mate blacker than himself if possible. Among Europeans, however, even though the race be naturally dark, fair hair and white skin have always been esteemed beyond the normal colour. There is little reason to think that the ancient Greeks were fair—the Macedonians were not Greeks. Nevertheless, gods, heroes, and romantic personages in general even, are always represented as fair. So it is even with the Hindoos. Oriental ideas of female beauty differ from those of the West as much as their ideas of beauty in architecture. One formula is universal. The heroine of a story, or indeed any young woman to whom a passing interest is assigned, resembles in brief the "moon." This simile would not occur to a European, perhaps because our moon is not so brilliant, nor is night so welcome to us. Spencer, indeed, compares the forehead of a lady to the the moon, but that is a limited figure of speech. All admit the definition of a lovely woman which Badh-al-Din Hassan presented to Horoun-al-Raschid—a bright face, a clear skin, a shapely nose, gentle eyes, a slender form, and cleverness of speech. But when we come to detail, differences of opinion arise. Occidental taste will not agree that a "parrot's beak" may be called a shapely nose; still less "the edge of a burnished blade." But one or other of these descriptions is always used. We do not commonly like to see moles upon the face. But when the Oriental storyteller gives a detailed protrait—whether of hero or heroine—it may be said that he never omits to throw in a few moles. Upon the cheek especially they are "a grain of musk upon a stone of ruby." Arabs are so enthusiastic that Badh-al-Din Hassan, already quoted, recognised fifty-seven varieties of mole, each more beautiful than another. Eyebrows joining across the nose are thoughs a positive deformity in Europe; they are a sign of the vampire or wehr-wolf in modern Greece and Poland, as formerly in Scandinavia. But this peculiarity is a supreme charm wherever Arab or Persian taste have influence. Fine hair is so attractive that each lock is said to "sting like a scorpion." "Bware of curls that bite with adder's teeth," says another poet. Hindus compare the gait of a lovely woman to an "elephant's roll;" Arabs say that she sways in approaching her beloved like a strong swimmer in the sea, meaning the "overhand side-stroke," in which the body is projected to right and left alternatively. And this is scarcely an exaggeration of a fashionable ladies' walk in the East. These instances suffice to show how diverse are human conceptions of beauty.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL T. C. MANDERSON, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire rom the service.

CAPTAIN D. HAIG, 7th Hussars, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Inspector-General of Cavalry at home.

LIEUTENANT W. M. HALL, West Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed to the Army Service Corps, on probation.

ON arrival in India Lieutenant F. S. Garwood, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

L

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lord Erne. 3647 tons, Captain J Dunn, cleared on Saturday last for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE s s Arapahoe, 3,133 tons Captain J W Wall, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and London with a general cargo.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain R. Garret, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 912 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE s s Laurel Branch, 2,241 tons, Captain Ritson arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (19th March), with a cargo of 4,194 tons of coals. The vessel is consiged to the Bombay Co.

THE barque Aconcagua, 457 tons, Captain A Hall, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Mauritius (15th February) with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consiged to Messrs Vishram Ebram and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Cameron, 1,547 tons, Captain W Barr, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Glasgow (21st March), with a general cargo and Mr Reymur and Mr Milne as passengers. The vessel is consiged to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Lobelia, 1,913 tons, Captain J Owen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Newyork (9th March) with a cargo of 1,02,110 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cornforth and Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,904 tons, Captain G Hansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Antwerp (15th March), via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE Hall Line ss Netherby Hall 2,139 tons, Captain W G Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Penarth (22nd March), with a cargo of 3,755 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola. 598 tons, Captain J Robinson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last fom Karachi (19th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Palmer, Mr Roper, Lieut Col Lloyed, Lieut Peck and 277 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola 1497 tons, Captain E C Russells, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers: —Mr P B Savlie, Mr C M Moores, Lieut P F Newnham, Mr Bhuguwandas, and two others, Apothecary J A Pereira, and son, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Aconcagua (bq).....	Hall	Mauritius, Feb 15.
	Clan Cameron (s)...	Barr	Glasgow, March 21.
21	Netherby Hall (s)..	Rothwell	Penarth, March 22.
	Laurel Branch (s)..	Ritson	Cardiff, March 19.
	Karagola (s)	Robinson	Karachi, April 19.
	Lobelia (s)	Owen	New York, March 9.
	Stolzenfels (s).....	Hansen	Antwerp, March 15.
	Bungaree (s)	Burgess.....	Sydney, March 29.
22	Centisima (sp)	Peters	Newport, Nov 8.
	Haria (s)	Ostermann ...	Hamburg, March 11.
	Jubeda (s)	Tyndall.....	Mauritius, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Gisela (s)	Kossovich ..	China, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London.
	Arapahoe (s)	Wale	Hamburg &; London.
22	Tanjore (s)	Garrett.....	Jedda, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Kola, Russell, for Karachi.
" Lord Erne, Dunn, for Amsterdam.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Kt. Templar, for Marseilles and Odessa.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
" Karagola, for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Arapahoe (s), 3134, Wale
Eden Hall (s), 2293, Jones
Kt of St George (s), 2999, Bevis
Queen Louise (s), 2170, Ewen
Inishowen Head (s), 1982, Smith
Leander (s), 1888, Robson
Naworth Castle (sp), 1800, Smith
Port Elliot, (s), 2295
Castanos (s), 1920, Stephens
Constance (s), 2487, Rose
Caneo (s), 1450, Collins
Lord Erne, (s), 3545, Dunn
Madeleine (s), 1862, Nedden
Ramore Head (s), 2913
Busby (s), 2107, Sherwood
Slingsby (s), 2094, Robinson
Indra (s), 2332, Burkill
Longships (s), 2843, White
Singapore (s), 2432, Canepa
Idar (s), 395, Hughes
Kt Templar (s), 2701, Pain
Thisbe (s), 1789, Meyer
Stanley (sp), 2105, Edgett
Germania (s), 1936, Miller
Gisela (s), 2811, Cossovich
Malwa (s), 1694
Ravenna (s), 1916
Assam (s), 1611, Leigh
Sierra Lucena, 1684, Murdoch
Sierra Strella, 1436, Dagg

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bedford
H M S Brisk, Streeton
H M S Boadicea, Giffard
H M S Lapwing, Dare
H M S Pigeon, Cartwright
H M S Plassy, Gunn
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
R I M S Clive Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Warren Hastings Chandler

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

April.
10 Sophia Joakim bq ...Collin.....Mauritius.
12 Satrunji s.....F Ahmed.....Bombay.
13 Kola s.....Russell.....Bombay.
Rydal Hall s.....Mitchell.....Liverpool.
La Seyne s.....Blanc.....Bombay.
Leander s.....Robson.....London.
Stolzenfels s.....Hansen.....Hamburg.
14 Mecca s.....Skinner.....Bombay.
15 Oeburgha bq.....Cooke.....Mauritius.
Chanda s.....Boon.....Persian Gulf.
16 Karagola.....Robertson ...Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April.
12 City of Perth s.....Swan.....Bombay.
Kaporthala s.....Livingstone...Bombay.
13 Indra s.....Burkill.....Bombay.
Satrunji s.....F Ahmed.....Bombay.
14 Transvaal s.....Clunie.....Antwerp.
Kola s.....Russell.....Bombay.
La Seyne s.....Blanc.....Aden
17 Mecca s.....Skinner.....Persian Gulf.
Chanda s.....Boon.....Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Barque Sophia Joakim, Collins, H Abdula Sabu, (not known,)
" Oeburgha, Cooke, S M Oosmer Dossal, (not known.)
S. S. Rydal Hall, Mitchell, Sir C Forbes & Co, (not known.)
" Leander, Robson, M. Mackenzie & Co, (not known.)
" Stolzenfels, Hansen, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg.
" Karagola, Robertson, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
18 Chusan s.....Thompson ...London, March 16.
Katoria s.....Gray.....Chittagong, March 31.
Orion s.....Lang.....Liverpool, March 15.
Nuddea s.....Cave.....Singapore, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.—Steamers Huzara and Pentakota.
April 18.—Steamer Dalmatia.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Western, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Belgaum.

APRIL 24.

Patch, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Banister, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Broke, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Lt. John, Capt, Punjab, R A, on furlough, to England.
Nicholls, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Infy, on furlough, to England.
Macdonald, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 93rd Highlrs, on leave, to Australia.
Boteler, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Wallis Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Hill, Lt, Bo, 10th L I, on leave, to Europe.
Brake, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Harris, Major, Bengal, 39th Punjab Infy, on leave to England.
Banister, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Patch, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

The services of Mr A H Collins I C S, on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of the Hon'ble D R Lyall, C S I, Member of the Board of Revenue, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr F J Marsden of his appointments as Chief Presidency Magte, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots.

Mr T A Pearson, Bar at law, is appointed to be Chief Presidency Magte, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots, vice Mr F J Marsden, resigned.

Mr R C Sterndale, Collr of Income tax, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr H E C Paget, Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to act, during the absence on leave of Mr R C Sterndale or until further orders, as Collr of Income tax in the district of Calcutta, in so much of the district of the 24 Parganas as is under the jurisdiction of the Commr of Police, Calcutta, and in so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah.

Surg Capt H W Pilgrim is appointed to act as 1st Resident Surg, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on furlough, of Surg Capt J H T Walsh, or until further orders.

Surg Capt D M Moir, Depy Sany Commr, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, is appointed to act as 2nd Resident Surg, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence on deputation, of Surg Capt H W Pilgrim, or until further orders.

(Assam Gazette.)

Mr D H Lees, I C S, Asst Commr, Silchar, is transferred to Mangaldai, and placed in charge of that sub division, from date on which he receives charge from Babu Akshaya Kumar Chaturji, Extra Asst Commr.

Mr J A Ezechiel, I C S, Asst Commr, North Cachar, is retransferred to Silchar.

Mr J C Arbuthnott, I S C, Depy Commr, Nowgong, on being relieved by Mr W B Brown, I C S, is appointed to be Depy Commr, Darrang, from date on which he receives charge.

Mr W B Brown, I C S, Asst Commr, North Lakhimpur, on being relieved by Mr B V Nicholl, I C S, is transferred to Nowgong, and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district from date on which he receives charge from Mr J C Arbuthnott, I C S.

Mr B V Nichol, I C S, Asst Commr Dibrugarh, is transferred to North Lakhimpur, and placed in charge of that sub division as a temporary measure, from date on which he receives charge from Mr W B Brown, I C S.

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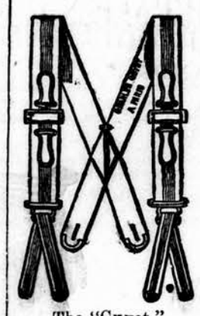

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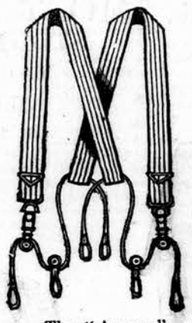

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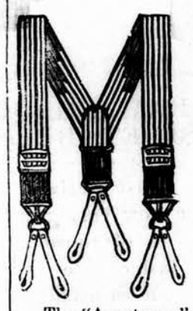

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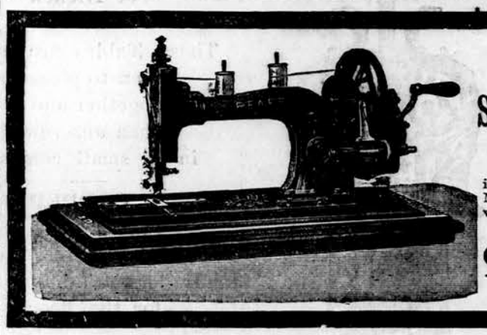

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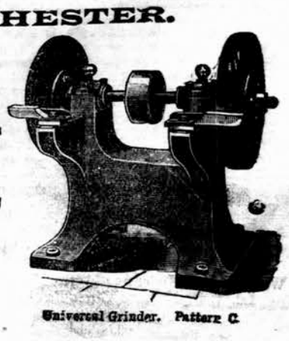

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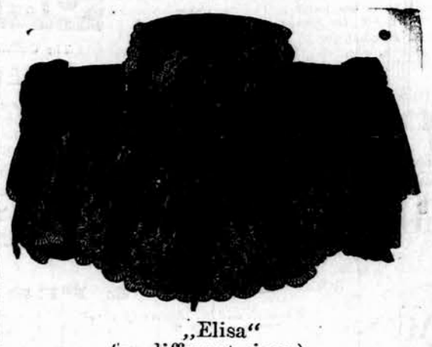

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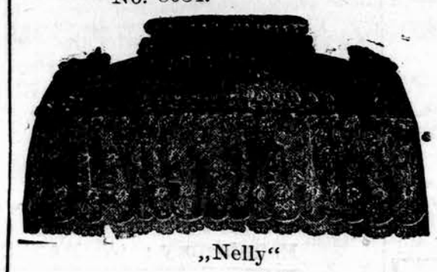

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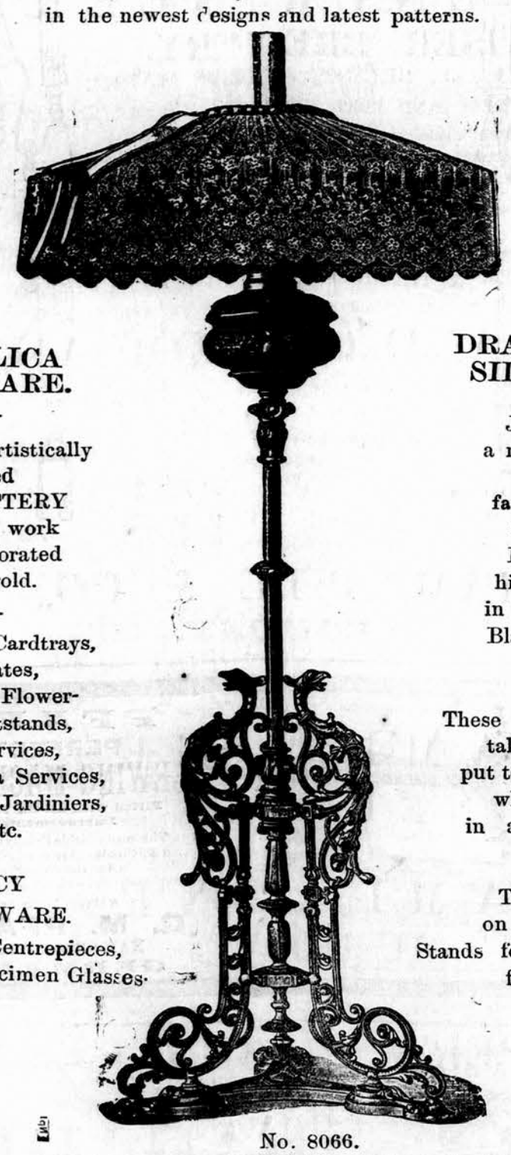

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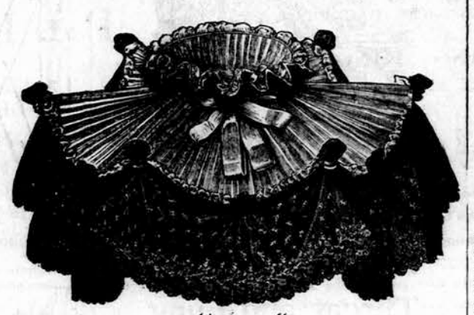

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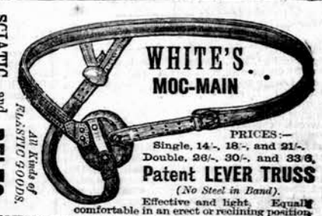

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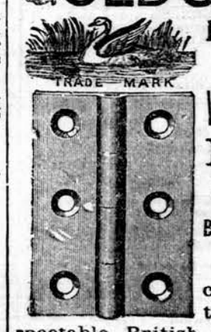

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